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SHOUT
SHARE
IT

RAYNER BROTHERS, SALISBURY, MD.

62.37

Rayner's

NEW
MIDSEASON
Starbright
BRILLIANT FIRM
PRODUCTIVE

BERRY BOOK 1941

NEW LATE
VERY FINEST
Redstar
LARGE FIRM
BEAUTIFUL

QUALITY · BEAUTY · FLAVOR

Premier

This variety is adapted to a greater range of soils and climatic conditions than any other strawberry yet introduced. Is grown by most of the successful berry growers. Be sure to include some of Rayner's Big-Yielding Premier in your plant order this season. See our new Money-Saving Prices.

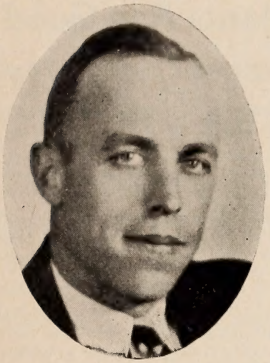
We have over 100 acres of well-rooted, true-to-name Strawberry plants this season. These plants were grown for parent stock, have passed our rigid State Inspection and are Certified to be free from all injurious diseases. With this large acreage we are able to offer you top quality plants at very reasonable prices. We Guarantee them to be TRUE-TO-NAME, WELL-ROOTED, VIGOROUS, and satisfactory in every respect. If any of our plants are found otherwise we will gladly refund your money or send additional stock.

CHESAPEAKE

The late variety that has paid growers large profits for many years.

Firm, large and delicious.

A real Money-Maker.



"JACK"
H. J. W. RAYNER

Good News

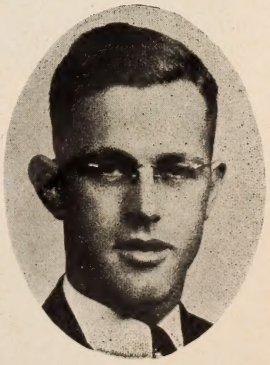
In sending you our 1941 Berry Book, we are glad of the good news we have for you. First, no increase in prices. In this time of climbing costs we are sure this will make you smile. You may wonder how we do it. Frankly, you have made this possible. With the large acreage we must now devote to fruit plants to supply our customers we are able to take advantage of the savings that are possible in mass production. By using tractors and other modern equipment and even some specially designed tools, plus quantity buying of plant foods and all other supplies, it is possible to reduce production costs drastically. These savings we are passing on directly to you, in appreciation of your patronage.

Next are four new and finer varieties. They are all so good they will surely mean better prices and bigger profits. Descriptions and the sections where each does best are on pages 12 and 13. Be sure to include those adapted to your locality in your planting this year. We are sure you will thank us for the suggestion, at your first picking.

Third, our plants this year are as fine as we have ever grown, we know they will give you excellent results. It is possible for us to produce such fine plants economically, by following the most efficient cultural practice, supplying the soil in which they are grown with an abundance of humus, and by keeping them growing strong and vigorously with the application of the proper plant foods. This sums up to better plants at truly a lower cost. Our plants are full of vitality, will make a quick growth, starting you off to a successful berry field.

To the commercial grower and to anyone who has berries to sell, the prospect of a strong demand at better prices is certainly good news. The big job of National Defense and the resulting increase in work and payrolls will surely result in bigger profits for berry growers. Plant now so that you will be able to take advantage of these better prices and at the same time help to keep the nation supplied with fresh fruit. It is agreed by the authorities that an adequate food supply is a prime essential to national defense.

We wish to thank you for your confidence and patronage and you may be assured we will always serve you faithfully and well. Those things that contribute to your success and satisfaction are always our first consideration. With the excellent values we have to offer, in better plants and service at lower cost, we ask that we may serve you in 1941.



"BOB"
S. H. RAYNER

Copyrighted 1941, Rayner Brothers, Salisbury, Maryland

Rayner's Strong, Healthy Plants Are Good Assurance of Successful Berry Yields and EXTRA PROFITS

There can be no compromise with QUALITY in Strawberry plants. It always pays to plant the best obtainable, and we are convinced, with this point in view your selection will be RAYNER'S PLANTS THAT PLEASE.

In producing our plants we follow the very best cultural practices, using only the best and most fertile soil which is kept supplied with the proper elements for the maximum development of both the roots and crown. The parent stock is especially selected for health, vigor and size. After the plant bed is made all our plantings are gone over, row by row by experienced men who can distinguish at a glance any possible mixture or any deviation from the true characteristics of the variety. Any plants that do not come up to our strict standards are immediately rouged out.

This extra care which our plants receive combined with the greatest possible efficiency in every operation, places us in an advantageous position where we can and do deliver the very best plants obtainable, at a lower cost. That is our ideal—Better Plants at a Real Saving.

Plants Like These Grow and Pay

This Additional Care Given Our Plants Mean Better Planting Stock

True to Name: The plants must be true to name and kept so by careful handling. The poorest plants are often better than mixed plants or some variety not suited to your soil or climate.

Plants: The plants must be good, with large healthy crowns and a full, well developed root system with an abundance of fine fiborous roots. Such plants can be grown only on light sandy loam such as we use for growing our plants. Sufficient plant food appiled at the proper time and careful cultivation are also essential in producing high quality plants.

Cleaning: When plants are dug in the spring there are many dead leaves and runners hanging to the crown and if these are not removed there will be great danger of the plants heating in transit. Our plants are thoroughly cleaned, all dead leaves and runners removed and the roots straightened. This makes planting better and easier besides saving quite a bit on transportation costs.

Grading: In every field there are always some late runner plants that do not have fully developed root systems and are of very little value. All such inferior plants should be discarded. There will be full count of strong, vigorous plants.

Handling: Plants, if permitted to stand unprotected in the sun or wind, dry out quickly and in doing so lose much of their strength and vitality. Plants must be kept moist and fresh, handled quickly to retain all of their inherent value.

Packing: Our plants are carefully packed in light ventilated crates, small quantities wrapped in waterproof paper the roots in layers of damp spaghnum moss with the crowns at the outside of the crate or package. Plants thus packed will arrive safely at their destination in perfect growing condition.

Promptness: Adds much to the value of the plants. Plants that do not arrive until after your best planting time is past are worth much less to you, even though the plants are of the very best quality, than plants that arrive promptly, right when you are ready for them. In Promptness we stand second to none in the berry plant business.

Any of these things omitted or carelessly done will detract from the true value of the plants and when placing your order with us you may rest assured all the above rules will be carefully followed. We know too well what the results would be, should we fail to maintain the high quality of our plants.

To gain and hold the confidence and good will of our customers and to build up a strong thriving business has always been our aim. We believe the true statement of facts, the honest description of varieties and by giving a "Square Deal" to every one to be the only way this great ambition may be fully realized.

The use you make of the enclosed order sheet will prove to us just what you think of the policy we are following. Send your order in now, shipment will be made when you desire.

"PROFITS" The Rule With Strawberries

We all hope to receive as large a profit as possible no matter what we plant, although there is a natural feeling of pride in growing any crop, this feeling is intensified when a neat profit is realized. Strawberries have consistently been one of the best paying crops and we believe we are conservative in placing the profit you may expect under average conditions at $300.00 per acre. With the plants well grown, favorable weather and a good market, profit as high as $1,000.00 is often realized. This is far above the average and to expect such returns a grower must have ideal soil, give his plantings the very best of care and obtain good prices for his entire crop.

Advantages of Strawberries

Very little money is needed to set a berry field large enough to net a good profit. Only 8,000 plants are needed to set an acre and about 600 to 800 lbs. of fertilizer. By using stable manure and green cover crops good crops of berries can be grown without any fertilizer whatever. Small plots can be used to good advantage in the berry business, ½ acre or even less planted to Strawberries will show a net return worthy of serious consideration. Strawberries are the first fruit crop harvested in the spring, bringing in cash when it is most needed to help carry out other farm projects. If you are not growing Strawberries now, be sure to set some this year, no matter what type of farming you conduct, we are sure they will return as large or even larger profit per dollar invested than any other crop you could grow.

Plant Every Year—Some years and under some conditions little or no profit may be realized from Strawberries but taken year after year they will undoubtedly return higher profit than any other farm crop. This is the reason the successful berry grower has berries every year, not too many, just what you can handle to good advantage. It has been shown, time after time that one acre of well cared for berries will produce a larger net profit than several acres that have been given indifferent attention.

Use Good Plants — Good, vigorous plants are an important essential in profitable berry growing. Ours are of consistent high quality, are packed with pep and vitality and are priced to save you money. We hope you will set our plants and we will do everything we can to aid you in making Strawberries your best paying crop.

Marketing For Profits

Marketing—This should receive very careful consideration as it is one of the major items in relation to your profit. Of course, every grower must work out his marketing method to meet his or her particular requirements, however, the method used should be the one that will realize the very best price for the crop. Should you have a nearby market and you acreage is not too large, by all means retail your berries; in this way you save the transportation costs and the middleman's profit goes into your own pocket. These are two large items and should not be expended unless no other course is available. Of course, with a large acreage or when markets are at considerable distance the large wholesale markets must be used.

If you are located close to a well traveled highway, a roadside stand should solve your marketing problem nicely as you will be able to dispose of your berries and some other produce at good prices and eliminate the trouble and expense of hauling to some nearby city or town. Then there are grocery stores, hotels, and your own private customers, any or all of these may fit into your marketing program. Whatever method you decide on, bear in mind that **It Pays To Advertise.** Grade your berries carefully. Give full measure, grow varieties that are sweet and good and above all let people know you have them. But do not fall down on your grading no matter how many orders you have to turn down. If you do, all the time and effort you have spent in building up a reputation as a grower of quality berries will quickly be lost.

When shipping to the wholesale markets grading is just as important as when selling locally. The transportation costs are the same, crates and picking the same, whether the berries are of the very best quality or are poor, but there will be a great difference in returns from fancy berries and just ordinary ones. There is always enough spread on wholesale markets so that by commanding top quotations your berries will show a nice margin of profit.

GOOD PLANTS GIVE LARGE CROPS.

Steuben Co., N. Y., March 10, 1940.

Enclosed is an order for Premier plants, last summer we picked a bumper crop from your plants. The Premier held up in size and were still picking them long after the other varieties were gone. In spite of the dry weather we picked 6000 quarts from 3000 plants. We would like a midseason variety, thanking you for any suggestion.

Clayton Jones

OVER TWO QUARTS PER PLANT.

Macon Co., N. C., March 21, 1940.

When in need of plants I shall always order from Rayner Bros., the 300 plants that I ordered last year, I picked 689 quarts of berries. I followed your directions in planting and would advise anyone to do that as it is an important step in successful berry growing. Thanking you for past favors,

Mrs. Geo. E. Anderson

Strawberry Planting Methods

Strawberries are easily grown, and the factors governing the growth of the plants and production of fruit, that can be controlled, will usually more than offset the effects of varied weather conditions. Good care and poor weather will usually produce more and better fruit and larger profits than poor care and good weather. Following are suggestions on every phase of Strawberry Culture which we hope will aid you in getting the maximum of both pleasure and profit from your berry plantings. Should you have any questions which are not answered here we shall be glad to have you write us.

Adaptability: The strawberry is the most versatile fruit grown and is successful from Florida to California, and can be grown on almost any soil that will retain sufficient moisture to mature the fruit. The adaptability of each variety for certain latitudes makes this wide range possible.

Soil Selection: To produce the maximum yield the selection of suitable soil is of major importance. As strawberries draw very heavily on moisture at fruiting time and if there is not sufficient present, the crops will be cut down materially, the soil selected should be retentive of moisture, should contain an abundance of humus and at the same time have good drainage. In sections where the white grub is prevalent, the soil selected for berries should have been planted to truck crops that had thorough cultivation for two years, previous to setting the berry plants. Newly plowed sod land should be avoided as it may be badly infested with white grub and at best it is rough and hard to get in any sort of condition. If no other land is available, plow in the fall and disc or harrow several times during the winter and spring. This will aid in getting the soil in better condition and most of the grubs will be killed out.

Preparing the Land: When conditions permit, it is well to plow down a cover crop of rye or vetch or other cover crops suitable for your section. This is not necessary, but it will add much humus to the soil which will increase the fertility and aid in retaining moisture. If the land should be covered with grass or weeds, these should be plowed down while green when it will add much humus and the seed will not likely germinate. The land selected should be plowed as early as possible in the spring and disced or harrowed thoroughly until a firm, even plant bed is obtained.

Time To Plant: Early Spring is the very best time to set strawberry plants. When the plants are dormant they withstand digging, shipping and transplanting better, start growing quicker and are much more vigorous than when planted after the growth has started. Early runner plants are more productive than those made in the late summer or fall, thus by early planting your patch will be more productive. Light frosts, that do not heave the ground will not damage the plants. April is the proper time to set plants in the Northern States, in the Central States March and early April and in the Southern States from November 1 until April 1. Be sure to have your plants at hand when your ground is ready.

This is one of the great advantages we can offer you. Our climate is such that we can furnish you hardy, fresh dug plants promptly any time from Oct. 15th to May 1st., whereas Northern plant growers are often unable to dig until your plants should have been in the ground.

Care of Plants: Plants should be set as soon as received. If for any reason you are unable to set them for three or four days the plants should be removed from the crate and the roots and moss dampened, replaced in the crate and stored where it is cool, preferably in a cellar. Should you expect to hold the plants for a longer period it is better to heel them in the ground. The roots should be dampened, the bundles opened and the plants heeled in a V-shaped trench with the crowns even with the surface, and the soil packed firmly around the roots. If desirable they may be heeled in several layers with a few inches of soil between each row. By heeling the plants in a shady place and keeping the soil moist they will keep in perfect condition for two or three weeks. Be sure to have the plants well spread out so that the soil will come in contact with all the roots.

Planting... There are many methods of setting plants and of course you should use the one best suited to your needs. The object is to have the roots straight down and spread out fan shape with the **crown even with the surface** and the soil packed firmly about the roots. There are no beneficial effects from clipping the roots but it is better to clip off an inch or two than to have the roots doubled up. It is very important to set the plants at the proper depth, as any that are set too deep will seldom amount to anything even though they may live all summer and those set too shallow will have the top of the roots exposed to air, this will dry the roots out and often the plant will die.

The most popular tools for setting plants are the trowel, dibble or spade. Under favorable conditions the horse drawn transplanter will give good results provided the operators use care that the plants are set properly.

Before setting, the plants should be soaked in water for several hours or overnight, so that the roots may absorb all the moisture possible. This will aid in carrying the plants until feeder roots can be sent out. The plants should be protected from the sun and wind and should be kept moist until set.

Distance to Plant: The plants should be set from 15 to 36 inches apart in rows from 3½ to 4½ feet apart. The distance plants are set in the row should vary according to the variety. Heavy bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dunlap should be set farther apart than varieties that make large plants but do not bed so freely, such as Chesapeake or Northstar. We have found 3 feet 8 inches a good distance for the rows but on very fertile soil it is well to space them 4 or even 4½ feet. With plants set 18 to 20 inches and rows 3 feet 8 inches, about 8,000 plants are required per acre.

Cultivation: After the growth starts the plants should be kept thoroughly cultivated. It is well to cultivate at weekly intervals until the plant bed is made. This will aid in preserving moisture and will also cut down on the hoeing necessary to keep down weeds. Cultivation next to the plants should be shallow, stirring the soil to a depth of not more than 2 inches. The plants should be hoed soon after they are set and care taken to uncover any plants that have been set too deep. Hoeing should also be shallow, from 1 to 1½ inches. In the cultivation always avoid going to depth that will disturb the roots. Generally, the well spaced matted row is the best system for growing strawberries. The first runners should be encouraged as the early plants are much more productive than the late runners. When hoeing see the plants do not become too thickly set in the bed. This should be given special attention with free bedding varieties such as Blakemore and Dorsett.

With 3½ foot rows a bed 18 to 24 inches wide, with the plants well spaced, will be ideal for heavy production of large fruit. Where the rows are further apart the bed may be wider in proportion. **Be sure that the plants are not crowded in the bed.** For the hill system the plants are set much closer and all the runners kept cut off. As this method requires much hand labor we feel it should be used only when space is very limited or with the Everbearers.

STRAWBERRY PLANTING METHODS—(Continued)

Removing Blossoms: Flower stems usually appear on strawberry plants soon after they are set in the field and as the production of fruit is a severe drain on their vitality, the flower stems should be removed as they appear. With the Everbearers the blossoms should be removed until the plants are well established, this will usually require about sixty days.

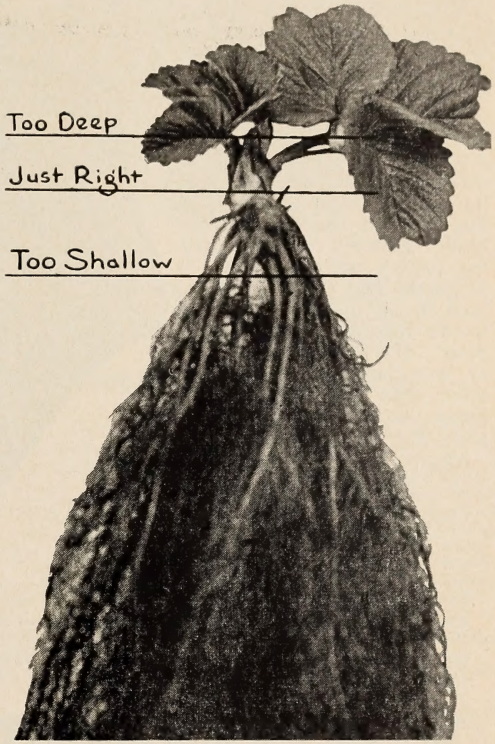
Fertilizer and Manure: Well rotted stable manure is ideal for strawberries. This may be applied immediately after the ground is plowed in the spring and disced in. When applied to the preceding crop the results are usually as good as when applied directly to the soil for berries. If you do not have this material, green manure and commercial fertilizer may be used with very good results. Though green manures are desirable they are not essential for profitable berry production except when the soil is deficient in humus (organic matter). For several years we have used a mixture of 3 parts of dissolved bone and 1 part 16% acid phosphate, at the rate of 700 lbs. per acre in the drill, applied about a week before the plants are set. This has given very satisfactory results. The fertilizer should be thoroughly worked in and mixed with the soil or it may be applied as a top dressing after the plants are set. With unfavorable conditions or with a late spring it is better to apply as a top dressing than to wait a week for the fertilizer to become mixed with the soil. Never set the plants immediately after the fertilizer is applied. When it is applied broadcast, 1000 lbs. per acre may be safely used but it should be worked into the soil well, at least a week prior to setting plants. We do not recommend using more than 1000 lbs. broadcast or 700 lbs. in the drill. Raw bone meal may be used and give very good results. However, this is rather expensive and is slow to become available. Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate or Ammonia and Potash Salts should be avoided as any of these materials will burn the roots should they come in direct contact with them. If such material must be used it should be applied as a top dressing and placed considerable distance from the plants. If poultry manure is available a combination of two parts manure and one part 16% phosphoric acid will make a very satisfactory fertilizer. This should be applied as any other commercial fertilizer. A top dressing in late summer will often increase the yield and the size of the fruit considerably. Fall application is preferable as it does not cause such a rank growth of vines and weeds as when applied in the spring before fruiting. This should be applied when the leaves are dry, at the rate of 600 to 800 lbs. per acre, of a mixture containing from 4 per cent to 7 per cent nitrogen, 6 per cent to 10 per cent phosphoric acid and 4 to 6 per cent potash. All fertilizer should be brushed off the leaves.

Mating Varieties: The perfect varieties will produce a full crop of fruit when planted alone. The imperfect varieties must be planted with some perfect variety of the same season to pollenize the blossoms. There should be two rows of the perfect and four rows of the imperfect. All varieties we list are perfect flowering.

Mulching. There are several reasons why mulching is desirable. Its use prevents the freezing and thawing of the ground in winter, keeps the soil cool and conserves moisture during the fruiting season and also helps to keep the berries clean during a rain. Strawy stable manure, straw, wild hay or marsh grass are materials commonly used, applied at the rate of about 3 tons per acre. The mulch should be appiled before the first hard freeze, as it has been found that the first sudden drop in temperature does more damage to unprotected plants than subsequent freezes, even though the temperature may go much lower. In the spring the mulch should be raked off between the rows or worked down around the plants where it will also serve to retard the growth of weeds.

Spraying and Dusting: As strawberries are seldom subject to any serious damage from diseases or insects spraying or dusting are not commonly practiced. Setting healthy plants of varieties immune or resistant to disease is much more desirable. In sections where the Weevil (Clipper) prevail they can be controlled by dusting the beds just before the first buds appear, and again about 10 days later, with a mixture of 85% Sulphur and 15% Arsenate of Lead.

Summer and Early Fall Planting: There are two reasons why Summer and early Fall planting is seldom successful; first, it is almost impossible to get good plants and second; even if you get good plants they seldom, if ever, give as good results as plants set in the early spring. Don't put off your planting until Fall. If you do you are almost sure to be disappointed.



Planting At Proper Depth Very Important

OUR BUSINESS GROWS BY ONE CUSTOMER TELLING ANOTHER.

Harrison Co., Ind., March 29, 1940.

I am sending the balance due on my order by check. I certainly appreciate your kind consideration in the past and can readily see why you are successful plant shippers and growers. In the first place you have fine vigorous plants and in the second place you do not delay your orders. I have been telling my neighbors about your fine plants and feel sure they will send you an order.

Mr. Arthur R. Richert

HARDIEST AND BEST PLANTS EVER SEEN.

Cumberland Co., Penna., May 20, 1940.

I thought you may like to know about the plants you sold me. I got them from the Express Office April 18th, and the same day it started to rain, we were also moving at the time. It continued to rain and stay cold, so I could not even heel the plants in. I just opened the crates you shipped them in and kept the roots moist. I did not get a chance to plant them for about 8 or 10 days later, I thought they would all die, but I want to tell you they are the hardiest and best plants I have ever seen, they have grown wonderfully, the Catskill and Premier are in bloom. The six blueberry plants are all growing just as if they had never been moved, and the raspberry plants are all making leaves. I am so well pleased with them that I just had to write you. Me for Rayner grown plants when I wish to buy. I remain,

Paul L. Frehn

Rayner's Surecrop

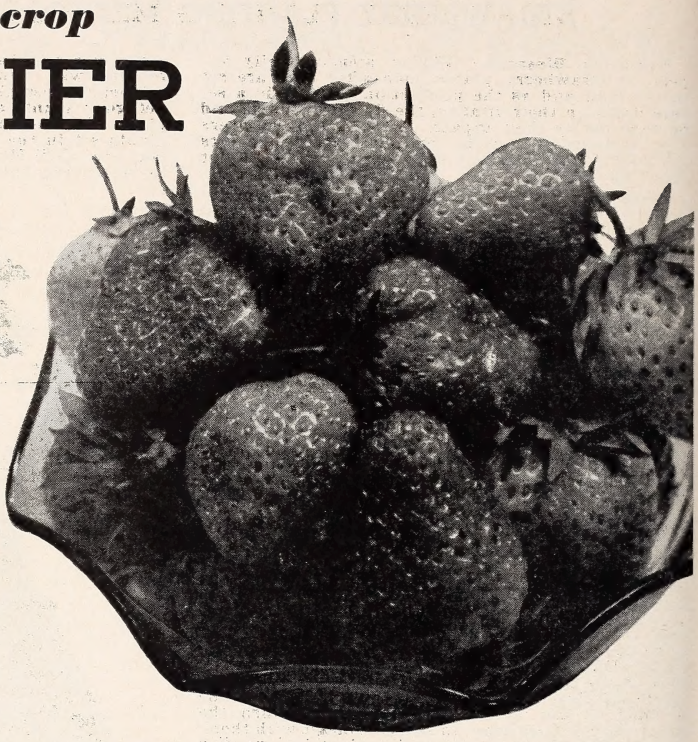
PREMIER

(HOWARD 17)

This variety is truly America's favorite strawberry; no variety ever introduced has received so much praise, or been grown profitably over so wide a section of the country. Premier's adaptability to a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, with its ability to withstand heavy frost, has made it the early strawberry growers depend upon for profits each spring. For 25 years they have held the lead in all northern sections, to do this a berry must be good. We have a fine supply of superior strain plants to offer this spring. For real berry success demand Rayner's Big Yield Premier.

GROWTH — Vigorous, makes good fruiting bed in all types of soil, very disease resistant.

SIZE — First berries average very large, will run down toward the end of the season as so many berries are set on each plant.



Premier is SURE—Yield and Profit

FIRMNESS—Berries firm enough for truck shipment but will not stand long refrigeration.

FROST RESISTANCE—Premier blooms so profusely on short stems under foliage that frost cannot damage all blooms, and has never failed to make a crop.

QUALITY & FLAVOR—Good in North and Northeastern States, not the best in Southern sections.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Premier is the leader, under general conditions.

FAIRMORE

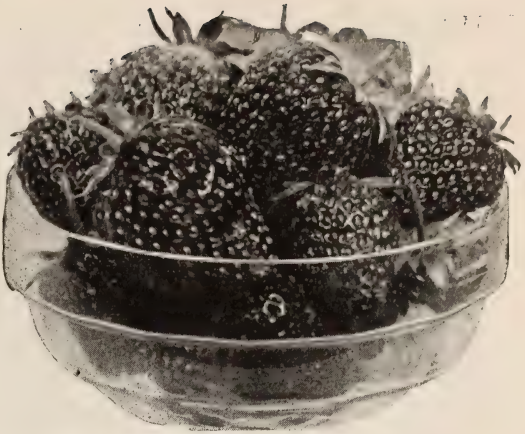
(Much Reduced)

Finest Flavor, Firm and Delicious

(N. C. 669). Introduced two seasons ago from a cross made at U. S. D. A. plant field station, in 1933 between Blakemore and Fairfax, these two outstanding parents both are crosses of Premier, thus Fairmore should inherit a wide range of adaptability, has been planted heavily in N. C., returning the growers top market prices throughout the entire season. Is rapidly gaining favor in many other strawberry sections, we feel that it will soon be a leader. Makes very vigorous healthy growth, berries are large and uniform with raised yellow seed. Is very firm, has a delightful flavor, and large beautiful cap. Can be shipped under refrigeration or open truck great distances and arrive in excellent condition. Ripens early about with Blakemore, producing a heavy crop. The yield of No. 1 berries is usually greater than that of Blakemore. If you have not tried this variety we urge you test it with the varieties you are growing; if you have seen them fruit we know you will include them in your order.

SHELTON

(Conn. No. 123). This Connecticut seedling looks promising as a second early variety, usually producing the bulk of its crop a day or two ahead of Premier, having fine quality and flavor. Fruit is very regular in size and shape, is bright and attractive, with prominent yellow seeds. It will hold its fresh attractive appearance longer after picking than any variety grown in Connecticut. We have tested Shelton and found it productive and very attractive, heavy plant producer and may need spacing, growing here it is not as good as in Connecticut, or the Northern States to which they are best adapted. We feel Shelton is truly worthy of a trial as a general market and shipping berry.



Shelton is very Productive and Beautiful

BLAKEMORE

Rayner's FAMOUS U.S.D.A. STRAIN

The South's Greatest Commercial Berry

In eleven years this berry has become the most heavily planted variety in the country. A cross of Premier and Missionary released in 1930 they have quickly taken the lead in most Southern sections. For canning or cold packing, their firmness and bright color make them the ideal berry. When shipment to distant markets is made, they are unsurpassed in their ability to carry in fresh bright condition. When a large acreage is planted their ability to hold a fresh bright color and stay firm even when over-ripe due to shortage of pickers or rainy weather, has made them favorites with the many growers.

Growth:—Blakemore will make an abundance of plants. In the North or on very rich soil will produce larger berries if thinned.

Size:—Berries are of medium size, averaging about the same as Premier.

Productiveness:—Blakemore will average with the best in production, for best yields do not let the plants become too thick.

Blakemore Is Valued For Firmness and Dependability

Firmness: — Blakemore's firmness is its greatest asset, its fine shipping qualities have made it a favorite with the buyers and commission houses.

Quality and Flavor: slightly tart or acid, has a firm flesh that is solid even to the center,

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PLANT RAYNER'S U.S.D.A. STRAIN BLAKEMORE FOR BETTER CROPS AND LARGER PROFITS!

THERE ARE "Extra Dollars" IN Rayner's Dorsett

TRY THEM

Originated by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture from a cross of Premier (Howard 17) and Royal Sovereign and introduced in 1933, Dorsett is now one of the leading early berries. This wide popularity is richly deserved, Dorsett has been a very profitable variety for practically all who have grown it. The fine flavor and great beauty of the fruit has made it very popular with the consuming public. Although the fruit is not sufficiently firm to withstand rough handling, or long hauls, it is plenty firm enough for the average grower whose market is within 150 or 200 miles, if ordinary care is exercised in picking and handling. Dorsett will give greater response to good treatment than any other variety, and are therefore exceptionally fine for the careful grower, and will well repay the extra care required to grow them at their best. For, at their best, Dorsett is about the finest thing one could wish for in beauty, size, yield and flavor.

GROWTH—The health and vigor of Dorsett is far superior to the older varieties, making a strong upright growth that may become too rank on rich soil that has had too liberal applications of fertilizer or manure, this is especially true in the Northern States and is a condition that should be avoided as the yield and the size of the fruit will be cut down materially. Very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles.

SIZE—The fruit is large although they will not average as large as Fairfax. Averaging about with Chesapeake. Under very dry conditions Dorsett berries will run down in size toward the end of the season but with normal weather or when the plants are properly spaced the entire crop is matured to a good size.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The superior flavor and quality of Dorsett is credited to its parent, Royal Sovereign, and old English variety which was prized for high dessert quality. Being superior to Chesapeake or Wm. Belt. This exceptional quality has placed Dorsett as a great favorite on all markets and where the berries are sold to a private trade the great demand and repeat calls have held the price of Dorsett berries well in advance of the general market.

COLOR—Dorsett berries have a beautiful appearance, are a light red in color, several shades lighter than Premier, retaining this color to a marked degree for several days after they are apparently ripe. The fruit is conic to long conic, very regular with a few of the early berries wedge shape. In our opinion there is no variety more attractive than Dorsett.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Although Dorsett will not set as large a crop as Premier they have outyielded them in many tests through their ability to size the entire crop better.

FROST RESISTANCE — From the reports we have and from our own experience, Dorsett is susceptible to considerable damage from late frost. There have been no reports of a complete loss of a crop, but in sections where late frosts are prevalent, with poor air drainage, losses have been quite severe.

ADAPTABILITY—Dorsett has shown to be well adapted to any sections where Premier can be successfully grown. In the far Northern sections its vigorous growth on rich soils has made spacing or thinning necessary to obtain best results.

FIRMNESS—More firm than Premier, although they are not as firm as Fairfax or Blakemore. If ordinary care is taken in picking and handling, will stand shipping very well and will arrive in the markets in perfect condition.

SOUTHLAND Originated by the U.S.D.A. and introduced in 1932. Southland has filled a definite need for a home garden or local market berry for the South of exceptionally high dessert quality, beauty and large size. While not sufficiently firm for general planting as a commercial variety, many growers have found Southland more profitable than the regular commercial sorts when properly grown and carefully handled. Southland is a vigorous variety, making a well-spaced bed of medium large plants; the foliage is dark green and glossy, free from leaf spot and scorch. The fruit is large, uniform and glossy, with depressed seed. Color a medium light red to the cener, and this color is retained until very over-ripe. Finest dessert quality and flavor.

$1.20 EXTRA PER CRATE! RAYNER'S PLANTS DO PAY.

Logan Co., Okla., Feb. 11, 1940.

We are sending you another order as we were so well pleased with the plants we received from you two years ago. The Fairfax paid as much as $1.20 Premium per crate (24 quarts), this locality has seen nothing like them. It only took 24 to 28 berries to make a quart. We are more than satisfied with the results and appreciate very much the care in grading and shipping the plants. They arrived in fine shape.

J. M. Wilson

Rayner's CERTIFIED Fairfax

Produce

- **Larger Berries**
- **Bigger Yields**
- **Greater Profits**
- **Delicious Flavor**

Accepted as the finest flavored berry yet developed, Fairfax is now the most popular home garden berry. Is really at its best when eaten right from the vine, as additional treatment adds little or nothing to its superlative flavor. With its large size, firmness and productiveness, Fairfax has been a profitable variety for the market gardener and the commercial grower, especially when their trade was quality-minded; bringing a nice premium over varieties of ordinary quality.

Developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture from a cross of Premier (Howard 17) and Royal Sovereign, introduced in 1933, Fairfax is now one of the major early varieties. Being successfully grown as far south as North Carolina and all through the northern states.

Fairfax is usually a day or two later than Premier, and has an exceptionally long fruiting season, often fruiting as late as Chesapeake; thus, covering the season well for growers who wish to plant only one variety.

GROWTH—Fairfax makes a vigorous growth, being far superior to older varieties, even more vigorous than Dorsett. The foliage is very healthy and may become too dense when over fertilized, very resistant to leaf spot and scorch. Although Fairfax cannot be termed a free plant maker, they will generally make sufficient plants for a good fruiting row.

SIZE—The berries are very large, generally averaging larger than Dorsett. Under favorable weather conditions the last fruit harvested will compare very favorably with the first picking. In extremely dry weather the fruit will run down in size at the end of the season but they will always develop to a good marketable size.

FIRMNESS—Fairfax berries are very firm, even more firm than Blakemore. Fairfax berries stand shipping well and although they may turn somewhat dark, they will arrive on a distant market in perfect condition with a fresh, glossy appearance.

ADAPTABILITY—Fairfax is well adapted to any section where Premier can be grown, is being successfully grown on the Pacific Coast and in North Carolina which are beyond Premier's southern limits. No matter where you live, except in the far South, we are sure you will find Fairfax a satisfactand a profitable variety.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—Quality is very high, the fruit has a firm even texture and a rich pleasing aroma. The flavor is exceptionally rich, full bodied and very sweet. This fine flavor will make a veritable glutton of the most conservative berry lover.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Fairfax is very productive in some cases outyielding Dorsett but this is not generally the case. The fruit stems are strong and upstanding and under normal conditions hardly a berry is lost from decay or mould.

COLOR—When Fairfax is first ripe they are a light red in color, which will turn darker soon after picking, if allowed to hang on the vines until over ripe they become very dark. As Fairfax berries have a very high gloss, they are very attractive even when over ripe. There is no loss in flavor and the fruit is still firm even when almost purple.

FROST RESISTANCE—Fairfax has suffered very little frost damage since being introduced and although they are not as resistant as Premier no serious damage has been suffered, though in some sections slight frost damage has been reported.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

For the grower who desires an exceptionally fine quality berry, this new midseason would be ideal in the southern sections. Some growers in North Carolina are speaking very highly of it, and have found it to be more profitable than many older varieties. The foliage is healthy and vigorous. To be at its best Eleanor Roosevelt needs good rich soil, with ample moisture. Although production is not heavy, the berries are very large and beautiful, thus most of the crop will be of extra fancy quality, and bring a fancy price. Where it pays to have extra fancy berries, or for home garden use, we fell Eleanor Roosevelt deserves a trial.

4 NEW Varieties

NEW
EXTRA EARLY

MAYTIME

Introduced as the highest quality extra early berry in Maryland and recommended for trial from Southern N. J. to Va. and westward to Oklahoma and Kansas. Maytime (U. S. D. A. 2267) is from a cross between Missionary and Fairfax made in 1931, selected in 1933 for propagation. Each year since 1937 (when we first fruited it), Maytime has been 4 to 8 days earlier than the old early varieties, thus a large portion of the crop was harvested well ahead of the regular season, and at very good prices. During this time there was no frost injury, although Maytime blooms very early, the blossoms are either hardy or the berries were formed prior to the late frosts.

Maytime cannot be compared with the old extra early varieties, as it is fully equal to the best standard berries in firmness, beauty, dessert quality and flavor. A real winner which we are proud to recommend.

Growth—Maytime produces runners very freely and a good fruiting bed is readily formed. Plants are very vigorous of medium size with leaves covering the flower cluster thus protecting them from frost to some extent, resistant to both leaf spot and scorch.

Size—The berries average large at first and medium to large later in the season, average slightly smaller than Dorsett, the primary berries are wedge shape or conic, the later berries conic, smooth and very uniform, seeds even with the surface.

Quality & Flavor—Very good, much sweeter and superior to Blakemore and Missionary, dessert quality is high, juicy, with fine firm texture.

Color—A bright red throughout. Skin glossy and firm. Does not turn dark on holding.

Firmness—Maytime is very firm, handles very well which with its earliness and fine appearance makes it very promising as a profitable berry in the areas to which it is adapted. About four days earlier than Premier or Dorsett.

To those growers who value earliness, firmness and high quality, we recommend Maytime most heartily.

NEW
MID-SEASON

STARBRIGHT

A cross between Chesapeake and Fairfax which is introduced as a midseason, commercial and home variety of great beauty. We have been testing Starbright for the past four years and to us it is the finest and the most beautiful berry yet developed. This may seem a rather broad statement but after growing many hundreds of new and standard varieties this was our true conclusion. Frankly, there is little comparison between Starbright and other midseason sorts as to quality, firmness and beauty and all around desirability.

Produces plants more freely than Chesapeake and is even less subject to leaf spot, slightly earlier, sweeter, firmer with a tougher, glossier skin than that variety. Starbright has grown vigorously on many soils where Chesapeake does not thrive.

Growth—Starbright makes runners quite freely. The plants are large, and because the runners are long the plants are usually well spaced in the bed. The leaves are large and unusually free from leaf spot and scorch. The flower clusters are large and the stalks are strong, holding the flowers and fruit off the ground. The leaves are somewhat taller so that the blossoms are protected against frost.

Size—The berries are large, blunt wedge to blunt conic in shape, holding this large size exceptionally well to the end of the season. Very smooth and uniform in shape.

Quality & Flavor—The flavor is fine, similar to that of Dorsett. Dessert quality is very high, superior to Chesapeake which is truly a high compliment to any strawberry.

Color—A bright medium red similar to Dorsett, does not turn dark, the flesh is light red and juicy. The color of Starbright is near perfection for commercial growers, home garden and preserving.

Firmness—The berries are firm with a very tough, glossy skin, the seed are bright yellow and protruding; thus, the berries have exceptional shipping qualities. Last season on the New York wholesale market our Starbright sold from 2c to 5c per quart more than such good varieties as Big Joe, Catskill, and Dorsett, all grown, packed and handled the same. This clearly demonstrates the extra profit the superior quality of Starbright will mean. Starbright is recommended by the U. S. D. A., for trial from Va. to N. J. and westward to Kansas and Iowa. This is probably a very conservative recommendation and because of Starbright's fine qualities and higher profit we feel it merits a trial over a wide area. Personally we rate Starbright as by far the finest and most profitable midseason variety we have ever grown.

From U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEW
EXTRA LATE

RED STAR

Redstar is really a great addition to the strawberry varieties, filling a very definite need for an extra late variety of very high quality. Very large, firm and with exceptional beauty. A variety that is vigorous and hardy and is easily grown. As a commercial or home garden berry, Redstar is as fine as could be desired. Several days later than Gandy and is superior to it in every respect. This extra lateness plus Redstar's fine quality will mean better prices and bigger profits to growers and especially to those in the Northern States. Redstar is recommended for all Northern States as far South as Va. and west to Missouri.

Size—The berries average large to very large holding their size well to the end of the season. They are conic and are sometimes furrowed, not so uniform as Starbright. The calyx is large and a bright green making the berries very attractive when crated.

Quality & Flavor—The flavor is rich though quite tart until fully ripe. The dessert quality is excellent, probably equal to the best.

Color—Bright red and does not turn dark, the flesh is a light bright red. The seed are yellow and protruding, which with its bright green cap give Redstar berries a perfect color combination.

Firmness—Very firm with a tough, very glossy skin, with the added protection of the raised seed, Redstar is very well suited to commercial practices in handling and ships very well. The firm flesh and tough skin retain the shape perfectly in perserving and canning, which adds to its value, especially as a home garden berry.

We have fruited Redstar for four years, have seen it growing under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions, in every instance it was exceptionally fine. Although several days later than the old very late varieties it was so far superior to them there were no grounds for comparison. Very late varieties, such as Redstar, do best on moist springy soil or should be mulched to conserve moisture. We feel Dr. Geo. M. Darrow and his associates of the U.S.D.A. have made a great contribution to the strawberry industry with the development of these new and finer varieties. We have a good supply of strong, husky plants of these new varieties but as the demand for them is quite large we believe it wise to place your order early as the total supply of plants is definitely limited.

NEW
MID-SEASON

MASSEY

A variety originated by the U. S. D. A. and the N. C. experiment station cooperating. Introduced for its ability to stand long shipments and still retain its fresh appearance and delicious flavor. In North Carolina, where it was tested it ripens about ten days later than Blakemore. A cross of U. S. D. A. No. 634 and Blakemore made at U. S. field station, Glenn Dale, Md. by Dr. Geo. W. Darrow in 1933. Was selected in 1934 from seedlings taken to Willard, N. C. No. 634 is a cross of Royal Sovereign and Premier (Howard 17).

Growth—Massey is a very vigorous variety being even more vigorous than Fairmore. The plants become very large and leaves are exceptionally large deep green, resistant to leaf spot and scorch.

Size—The flowers are large to very large with abundant pollen, thus the berries are usually fully pollinated and shape up well. They average large, the first berries are very large, have a bright green cap of medium size.

Quality & Flavor—Massey's large size, high dessert quality and delicious sub-acid flavor, and its ability to hold these characteristics long after being picked will undoubtedly place it above any other variety for the fancy trade.

Firmness—It is very firm even carrying to distant markets in better condition than Blakemore.

Color—The berry has a yellowish under color and is a bright red like Blakemore, not a dark red like Fairfax. Holds its color, gloss, and flavor better than any other sort. Seeds are small, even with the surface, mostly yellow. Skin is tough, with fine bright red flesh, juicy but firm.

Production—Massey is fairly productive, though not as productive as Blakemore, the larger size of the berries will result in more No. 1 berries though total yield may be a little less. Massey averaged 50 berries to the quart in 1940 compared with Blakemore's 82 average. Ripens a week to ten days later than Blakemore in eastern North Carolina. This variety looks very promising and has the largest uniform size and highest dessert quality of any variety adapted to commercial growing in the South Eastern States. In 1939, Massey was very fine at Beltsville, Md. A fine variety that should be given a good trial.

DRESDEN NEW! EARLY!

A very promising new early berry originated by the New York Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, (No. 10183). We have been watching Dresden since 1937 and it has been exceptionally fine everywhere we have seen it on test—at Mt. Carmel, Conn., New Brunswick, N J., Beltsville, Md., and at Oswego and Geneva, N. Y. In our tests here, it has always been outstanding. Dresden is about the same season as Premier and will probably be adapted to similar areas and conditions. Is usually much larger and more productive. At Beltsville in 1938 Dresden was the largest and the most productive of any variety we have ever seen. The vines were just loaded with giant berries almost as large as peaches.

The fruit is very similar to Catskill in shape; the first berries are usually somewhat rough and irregular, mostly flat, wedge shape, a light even red, with slightly receding seed. The flesh is medium firm, but the skin tough. It should stand shipping as well or better than Premier. A fine addition to the present strawberry varieties, which we are confident, will soon be as widely planted and as popular as Catskill. A true leader in Size, Beauty and Productiveness.

Dresden Is One of The Most Productive

"NEW" DAYBREAK

(N.C. 419). A cross of Missionary and Fairfax. In 1934 and again in 1935 when it was known as N.C. 419 it was outstanding in vigor and the extent of the early crop at Willard, N. C. Later testings in Pender, Duplin, and Columbus Counties found it worthy of introduction.

Daybreak is a very vigorous grower, making a heavy matted row that may become too dense. As indicated by its name Daybreak ripens very early, a few days before Blakemore, and often a week before Missionary. In North Carolina two Spring crops are picked, the first generally being the heaviest. The berries are large, oval to long blunt conic in shape. The color is glossy red, similar to Fairfax. The flavor is very good, by far the best of the Southern varieties, thus it is ideal for the home garden as well as its commercial advantages. If you Southern folks desire a real high quality berry we urge you to try Daybreak.

MISSIONARY An old, dependable shipping variety, largely grown in Florida and other southern states. Does well in all types of soil and specially well in the lighter types. Is very popular with the juice men. We believe Blakemore a better variety generally, with the exception of in Florida where the Missionary is still the leading variety. The fruit is rather tart, dark red in color, of medium size and has a very attractive appearance. A heavy producer and sizes up the entire crop well.

KLONDYKE A very fine early commercial berry for the south and south central states. In that section Klondyke is very popular and widely grown. The growth is vigorous and the foliage clean, Berries are medium large, smooth and uniform, a bright red, very firm and excellent shippers.

Plants Arrived in Good Condition

Miami Co., Ohio, April 27, 1940.

I received my Dorsett plants in good condition, have them all planted. Thanks for the 100 extras for the six names. Would like to have your catalogue next year. Mr. Paul Lehwald

Sturdy, Nice Plants

Cumberland Co., N. J., March 15, 1940.

Received the plants in good condition, they surely are nice plants, I just know they will prove successful. Thanks for the extra plants you sent me, they will all be planted tomorrow, the 15th.

Yours very truly, Eugene Guerra

Catskill

The Biggest Profit Berry of the Mid-Seasons

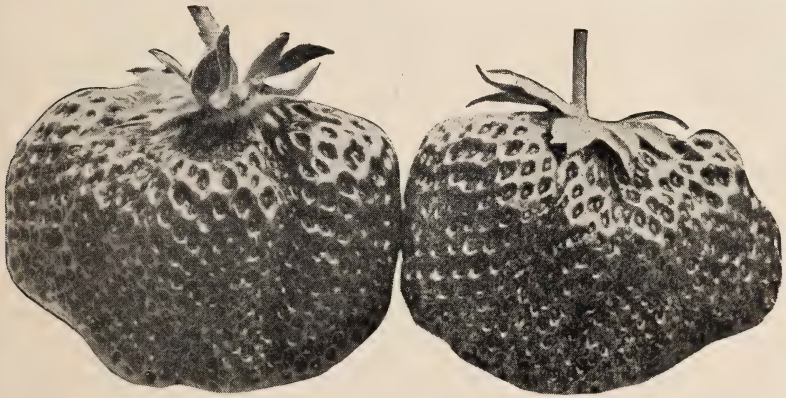
Catskill is today the leading midseason variety, continuely showing the growers larger profits than any other midseason sort, growers who planted this variety when it was first introduced are now growing Catskill as their main Midseason berry. The enormous yields of large beautiful berries, their adaptability to a wide range of soil and climatic condition, combined with their vigorous plant growth and ability to produce a bumper crop under adverse conditions has truly made them the favorite midseason variety.

GROWTH: Catskill makes a very vigorous, healthy growth.

SIZE: Berries average large to very large makes a nice package that demands top prices, holding their size well up to the end of the season.

FIRMNESS: The largest berries are as firm as any extremely large berry, but not as firm as those of average size, however they are firm enough to stand shipment well.

PRODUCTIVENESS: With us, Catskill is one of the heaviest producing varieties, our plants were direct from the N. Y. Experiment Station and have become noted for their fruiting ability, some years they have even out-yielded Premier. The enormous size of the berries quickly fills the basket so that often over 10,000 qts. of top quality berries are produced from an acre. Be sure to include them in your planting this year.



CATSKILL—Big and Plentiful

The heavy yields, large size, and the beauty and dependability of Catskill place it very high with successful growers. Fully merits its great popularity.

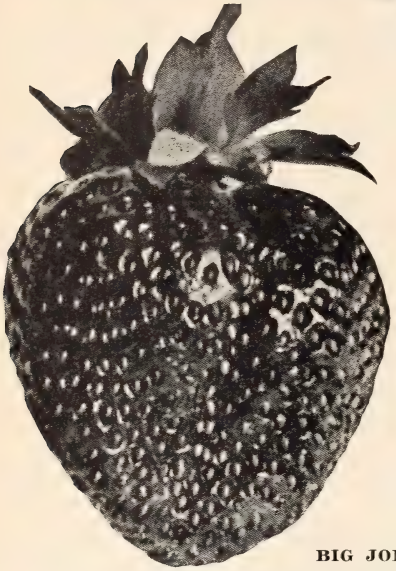
NORTHSTAR

A new second early variety, introduced in 1939 from a cross of Premier and Redheart. On moist rich soils this variety has proven a leader under wide tests. Recommended on this type of soil in sections North of Virginia and Westward. Northstar produces a well-spaced fruiting row on rich soil, plants are large and vigorous, foliage protecting the blooms so well they are very resistant to frost. The flowers contain an abundance of pollen thus usually set all blossoms. They are good producers of large to extra large berries, holding their size throughout the entire season. The berries are firm, with exceptionally fine flavor and will stand shipment well. To the grower who takes pride in offering a really high type of berry, and has rich moist soil we recommend Northstar, he will probably find it his most profitable sort.

PATHFINDER

This comparatively new early mid-season variety is steadily gaining favor with the berry growers. Its outstanding ability to produce a good fruiting bed of large vigorous plants and enormous crops of berries is really noticeable. Known first as (N.J. 35) at New Brunswick, N. J. these characteristics put it head and shoulders above the other selections and has sent it well up in the strawberry world. The plants are very vigorous, resistant to root diseases, makes long fiberous roots that extend well into the ground and will stand droughts better than any variety. The berries are smooth, fairly firm and have a bright red color, a very good mild flavor.The large fruit makes an attractive package. Recommended for sections in the latitude of Northern New Jersey and Northward. Be sure to include Pathfinder in your 1941 plantings.

Big Joe



BIG JOE

Until the introduction of Catskill, Big Joe was the best and most profitable midseason variety, coming on just as the early sorts were ending, and ripening the major portion of the crop in the first three pickings, usually catching the market when large, attractive berries were at a premium. However, Big Joe has definite soil preferences, and as the blossoms are borne above the foliage and practically all open at once, is subject to severe damage from late frosts.

GROWTH—Big Joe makes an abundant plant growth, plants are strong and vigorous with exceptionally healthy foliage. The fruit stalks are strong and upstanding.

SIZE—The berries are large to very large, of slightly flat conic shape, very regular. However, under dry conditions, after the second or third picking, Big Joe usually run down badly in size. With sufficient moisture, the last of the crop is sized up fairly well.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—The quality of Big Joe is very good, the flavor fine and full bodied. It has a pleasing tang all its own that is really delicious. The color is a medium light red clear through, that is slow to turn dark after picking.

FIRMNESS—The fruit is fairly firm, more so than Premier, but not as firm as Chesapeake or Fairfax, although it is firm enough for long distance shipment.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Under favorable conditions, Big Joe is a heavy producer, but, with unsuitable soil or unfavorable weather, the yields may be disappointing.

SEN. DUNLAP

(Dr. Burrell)...A good home garden and canning variety of long standing. For many years very popular in the north and central states. We do not recommend them south of the Mason-Dixon line. The plants are very hardy and vigorous and are the most freely bedding variety we have, with the possible exception of Blakemore. The plants are small and should not be permitted to become too thick in the row. A heavy producer of medium sized, dark red fruit of fair quality. The greatest advantage of Dunlap is its ability to make a good growth and produce heavily under almost any condition.

Fine Plants and Fine Shipment

Chester Co., Penna., May 7, 1940.
Received the plants in fine shape, we wish to thank you for this nice lot of plants and the prompt shipment you gave our order.
Yours very truly, Rockwell Farms
C. Orville Moore

Frederick Co., Md., May 13, 1940.
The strawberry plants arrived in fine shape, I have them all planted and find I will need 75 more to finish my patch for which I am enclosing order. The way you have your plants cleaned and bunched makes planting a pleasure. And I wish to thank you for your prompt service. Yours respectfully,
Albert E. Holter

Franklin Co., Penna., April 30, 1940.
The strawberry plants were received in fine condition. Thanking you for your past consideration.
Yours truly, Chas. E. Gsell

ABERDEEN

When first introduced, Aberdeen met with only fair success, as many growers felt they were not quite firm enough to meet their needs. However, with its productiveness, plus immunity to the various root diseases, many growers are turning to Aberdeen, feeling these advantages more than offset its shortcomings. Aberdeen makes a good fruiting row, the plants are quite large and seldom become too dense. The fruit is large, of a medium light red, holding this light color even when over-ripe, quality and flavor are good, although none too firm and should be handled carefully to avoid injury. Picking in the morning and late afternoon, when it is cool, will help greatly in keeping the fruit in good condition. Properly handled and sold on nearby markets, Aberdeen often brings better returns than varieties superior in both quality and firmness. Usually, Aberdeen is as productive as Premier, and fully as attractive. A profitable variety when properly handled, that fills a definite need, especially where the berries can be moved quickly and the hauling distance is short.

All Growing and Healthy

Dauphin Co., Penna., June 5, 1940.
Will you please send me the following Sweet Potato Plants. I received my strawberry plants in good condition and everyone is growing and looking healthy. Yours very truly,
Norman E. Knapp

CHESAPEAKE

The "KING" of Late Varieties

Chesapeake Berries Are Large, Firm and Delicious

Rayner's Chesapeake is known for its ability to produce a good fruiting bed. We have selected the best fruiting and bedding stock for many years, until now our customers are able to obtain a fine bed on any good soil. Growers know that when good beds of Chesapeake are grown a nice profit is assured.

Quality — The quality and flavor of Chesapeake are very fine, far superior to any other late berry. Without its other good points, Chesapeake would be a desirable sort, simply for this high dessert quality; but, this, combind with firmness, disease and frost resistance, and productiveness, truly make it an ideal late variety. Chesapeake is equally desirable for the home garden, local market, or for commercial growing.

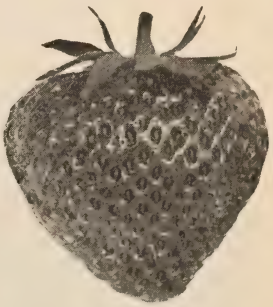
Size—The berries are large to very large and hold their size well to the end of the season. This is possible through the large vigorous plants, always spaced well in the bed and they never set more fruit than they can size up. This is another reason why Chesapeake is a favorite of the consumer.

Firmness—Chesapeake is an excellent shipping berry. The fruit is firm as any late berry including Lupton. For commercial growers this is very important as the condition of the fruit when it reaches the market always is an important factor in the price received. With Chesapeake's firmness and good keeping qualities, top prices are the rule for this variety on the large wholesale markets.

Growth—Chesapeake should be set in rich, well manured soil, they respond to good cultivati on and the soil should be stirred around them often during the growing season. The foliage is strong and healthy, very resistant to leaf spot and other foliage troubles, holding up well until the whole crop is harvested. Chesapeake blooms very late and by so doing escapes late frosts, much as Premier does through its resistance and abundance of bloom.

Productiveness—As a late variety Chesapeake is very productive. Although they do not set an abundance of fruit, as some varieties do, they set plenty to produce a mighty fine crop of large marketable berries which practically all size up, right to the last picking.

AROMA



The most popular late shipping berry for the South and South Central States. The growth is fairly vigorous, making a well spaced bed of medium sized plants; the foliage is low, and the stems are borne to the ground by the weight of the fruit. The fruit is large, bright, attractive, and very firm, and the entire crop sizes up very well. Aroma has a full measure of the essential characteristics for a profitable long distance shipping berry. They have been, and still are, a real money maker for many growers.

Plants Always Good

Barbara Co., Kansas, March 18, 1940.

Enclosed find my order for Blakemore strawberry plants, the plants I received from you last year were fine, and have made a beautiful growth, am expecting a bumper crop this spring.

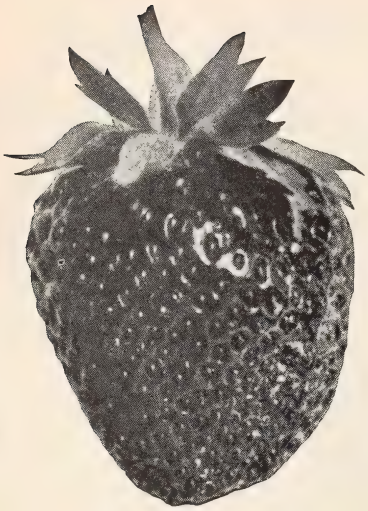
Yours very truly, H. A. Capansky

Finest Plants Ever Received

Hamilton Co., Ill., March 25, 1940.

I am sending you an order for 5,000 Blakemore strawberry plants, please rush this order. The berry plants I ordered from you before were the finest plants I ever received, they made such wonderful growth; and beautiful berries.

A satisfied Customer, Herman Johnson



EXCELLENT SHIPPER

LUPTON

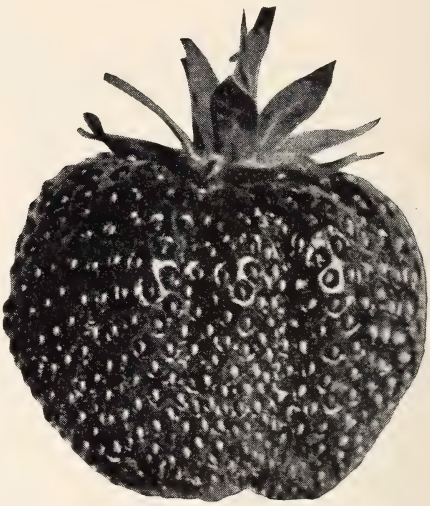
Very Firm - Good Shipper

As a late shipping variety Lupton is very hard to equal. The plants are strong, vigorous and free plant makers on all types of soil. We recommend this variety especially where it is hard to get a satisfactory bed of Chesapeake. Lupton is productive of large glossy red fruit with an attractive green cap. The outward appearance of the fruit is very similar to Chesapeake, is very firm and ships well but the flavor is mild and the texture is dry and mealy, therefore, Lupton is unsuitable for home garden, local market or for those who are building up their own retail trade. First grown in New Jersey, Lupton is steadily gaining popularity in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and other nearby states.

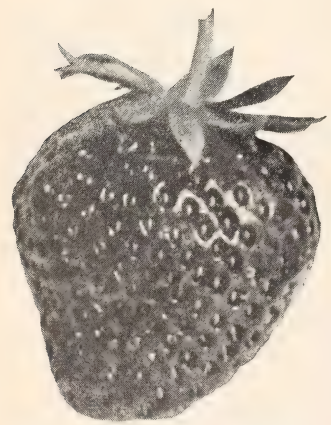
WM. BELT

Old Favorite Late Variety

A fine old variety that has enjoyed great popularity in the Northern states. Because it is susceptible to leaf diseases, is not successful in the South. In a favorable climate, Wm. Belt is a vigorous grower, making a well set matted row, and producing a fine crop of large, attractive fruit of high quality. The fruit is a bright glossy red, with a vivid green calyx, and although many of the berries are cox-comb, they make a very attractive package. Firm enough to make an ideal local or nearby market variety of such high quality and beauty that many growers still place Wm. Belt as the best late berry for their conditions.



HIGH DESSERT QUALITY



Hebron, Late and Productive

HEBRON

New Late Variety

Hebron is a late variety, is very attractive in color and general appearance. In three years' trial at Mt. Carmel, Conn., it has given as good yields as Premier; when carried over and fruited the second year, it yielded more than Premier, Pathfinder or Catskill. The fruit is not sufficiently firm for long distance shipping.

Hebron is quite vigorous, making a good fruiting row of medium sized plants, which are free from leaf spot and scorch. The fruit is attractive, usually medium to medium large; tart, with fair flavor. We recommend Hebron for trial from the latitude of New Haven, north, for nearby markets.

GANDY

Long recognized as the leading extra late berry, fruit is medium large, firm and attractive, slightly acid. Very productive under favorable conditions. For those who have moist springy soil it is a profitable variety. Should be well fertilized for best results. Blooms very late, escaping late frosts. Plants vigorous and good plant makers, thining necessary on rich soil.

PEARL

As a whole, this variety is very similar to Gandy. Both are of the same season. Pearl is slightly more vigorous and productive. The fruit too, is very similar, averaging fairly large, light red, round conic, very uniform, flavor slightly acid but not enough to be objectionable. As is true of all very late berries it is always best to plant them on springy, moist soil. For best results, Pearl should be well fertilized in the spring before the growth starts in order that they may mature their whole crop of fruit. A fertilizer containing a liberal amount of phosphoric acid and nitrogen and little or no potash, is our recommendation. As Pearl is a prolific plant maker, thinning is sometimes advisable when planted on a rich soil or when weather conditions are very favorable.

Pearl Is Uniform and Attractive

Get The Most From Your Berries

To realize the maximum of pleasure and profits from your berries, there are some points that must be considered beyond the actual production of the fruit.

1. Plant only such varieties as produce firm, attractive fruit of high dessert quality, which are adapted to your locality and market.

2. Set your berries on good, rich soil, that is well drained, retentive of moisture and in good mechanical condition. Plants that are well fed will produce larger berries.

3. Take special care that the plants do not become too crowded in the row. Encourage the early runners to root as these will produce more and better berries than the late runner plants. A bed 18 to 24 inches wide with the plants spaced 6 to 9 inches apart in the bed is ideal for heavy production of high quality fruit. Fruit will be more firm and there will be less decay in wet weather, as a result of the improved ventilation.

4. Keep the berries closely picked so that they do not become too over-ripe and in so doing lose their quality and appearance.

5. Care in picking and handling will add greatly in retaining the high quality of the fruit. This should receive special attention when the berries are to be shipped long distances or are to be kept for two or three days. Berries that are bruised and crushed will often mold quickly while fruit handled carefully will keep in good condition. The berries should be kept as cool as possible and not be permitted to stand in the sun any longer than is absolutely necessary.

6. Careful grading will also aid greatly in maintaining high quality. All decayed and imperfect fruit should be discarded and any undersized berries packed separately.

7. Mulching will aid greatly in keeping the berries clean during a rain and also keep the ground cool and moist. This practice is a great aid in producing high quality fruit.

8. Always use new or clean packages, these greatly enhance the appearance of the fruit and make selling much easier. Dark, dirty crates and baskets should never be used. Quite often dark, unattractive packages will detract twice as much from the selling price as new containers would have cost.

9. Have your baskets well filled. Everyone likes good measure, give it to them, it PAYS.

Plants Packed Well

Grant Co., Ind., April 8, 1940.
Received the plants today, they are truly fine plants, were packed well and have arrived in perfect growing condition. Am well pleased.
Yours truly, F. M Wagonen

All Pleased With Plants

Northampton Co., Penna., April 30, 1940.
Received our plants promptly, and in good condition, they are a fine lot of plants, and we are all pleased with them.
Yours truly,
Mrs. Samuel Naylor

Plants Set in April Start Bearing in July and Continue Until Freezing Weather

In many cases the everbearers are the most useful and valuable of strawberries. No home garden can be complete without them. The small amount of additional attention they require is repaid many times in fresh delicious berries all through the late summer and fall. Any one who takes pride in their garden will find great pleasure in having large, attractive strawberries out of the regular season. Be sure to have at least one of the everbearers in your garden this year. You will have plenty of fresh berries —some for your neighbors, too.

The Market Gardener and the commercial berry grower will find the everbearers a valuable addition to their regular list. The prices of Strawberries during the late summer and fall are always high for good grade fruit, thus one who has moist springy soil which contains an abundance of humus or has the facilities for irrigation, would be in a position to realize good profits from everbearers. As with all strawberries, the everbearers require an abundance of moisture if they are to develop fruit to a large size, this should be kept in mind when selecting the site for an everbearing field. Only moist, springy soil, which contains sufficient organic matter to conserve the moisture, should be used, unless you have irrigation. With irrigation, any fertile, well drained soil will be suitable.

1. **Varieties**—Mastodon and Gem are the best varieties for either home garden or commercial market. They are large, firm and productive. Making good yields during the summer and fall and producing heavily in the spring. There are other varieties superior to them in flavor but are so lacking in other desirable characteristics we cannot recommend them.

2. **Plants and Planting**—As the everbearers are under the dual strain of making growth and producing fruit, the plants should be strong and vigorous and should be planted just as early as possible. This enables the plants to become developed earlier and will produce more and better fruit. Planting instructions page 6.

3. **Blossoms**—All blossoms should be removed until the plants become well developed, this is usually about the middle of July. If blossom removal is continued longer the fruit will be larger but total yield will be materially reduced.

4. **Training**—For largest size and heaviest fall production the hill system, in which all runners are kept off, will develop very large individual plants and all the effort of the plant goes into the production of fruit instead of the production of runners. The runners may be removed by hand which requires much hand labor and is slow, tiresome work or by using a length of 7 or 8 inch stove pipe with the lower edge sharpened and a wooden handle nailed in the upper end. This is pushed down firmly over each plant and all runners are cut off with one motion. This is a great time and labor saver where soil is reasonably free from stones. The plants should be set 15 inches apart in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. The spaced row gives very satisfactory yields and good sized fruit. The plants are set 15 inches apart in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart, the first runner plants are encouraged to root and are spaced diagonally from the mother plant. After these are developed all runners are removed as they appear. We have seen some very good fall crops from everbearers grown in matted rows when the plants were not too dense and the weather during the late summer and fall, was favorable. However, with very dense rows and with insufficient moisture we have seen them not worth picking. For the matted row plants are set 15 to 18 inches apart in rows 3½ feet apart. If everbearers are grown in matted rows, care should be taken that they do NOT become too densely set.

WAYZATA This is probably the best flavored everbearing variety, however, they are very poor plant makers thus good for hill system, we have had them in our test plots for many years but have never listed them before as we hardly believed they were worth the high cost of producing the plants. The berries are large, have a very delicious flavor and very productive. If you wish to try them we have some fine plants to offer this year.

THIS FALL BE SURE TO GROW THOSE BIG DELICIOUS BERRIES

EVERBEARERS Pay!

MASTODON

World's Ideal Everbearer

Of all the everbearers Mastodon is the most outstanding and profitable sort. Each year more market gardeners and commercial growers are planting Mastodon . The advantage of having large delicious strawberries fresh from the vines during summer and fall has proven profitable to all who grow them, often when just a few plants have been planted in a garden a nice profit has been realized.

GROWTH—Is very strong and vigorous, a clear dark green, very resistant to leaf spot. Good foliage, while very important in a standard variety, is doubly important in an everbearer. Mastodon has a full measure of all the inborn qualities necessary for heavy production.

SIZE—For the summer and fall crop the berries are medium to medium large, often running to large under favorable conditions. The spring crop is large to very large, the berries averaging about the same as Big Joe in size, ripening in mid-season.

QUALITY AND FLAVOR—During July and early August the quality and flavor is often rather poor, but as it becomes cooler both improve very quickly. From the middle of August until hard freezing weather in the fall, the quality is very good and the flavor good. The spring crop is excellent, better than many of the standard varieties.

MASTODON CLUSTER

FIRMNESS — The berries are firm enough to withstand shipment for moderate distances. The spring crop will compare favorably with Premier in firmness. To obtain the best prices for Everbearers, it is wise that a grower retail his crop, as the fruit ripens steadily over a long period, and in this manner, the maximum profit from the crop will be received.

PRODUCTIVENESS—Mastodon will rank very productive during the summer and fall, and in spring production is even more outstanding, equalling many of the standard mid-season varieties. If Mastodon were not an everbearer, it would be very valuable just for the spring crop, and this, coupled with its everbearing ability, makes it a really valuable variety.

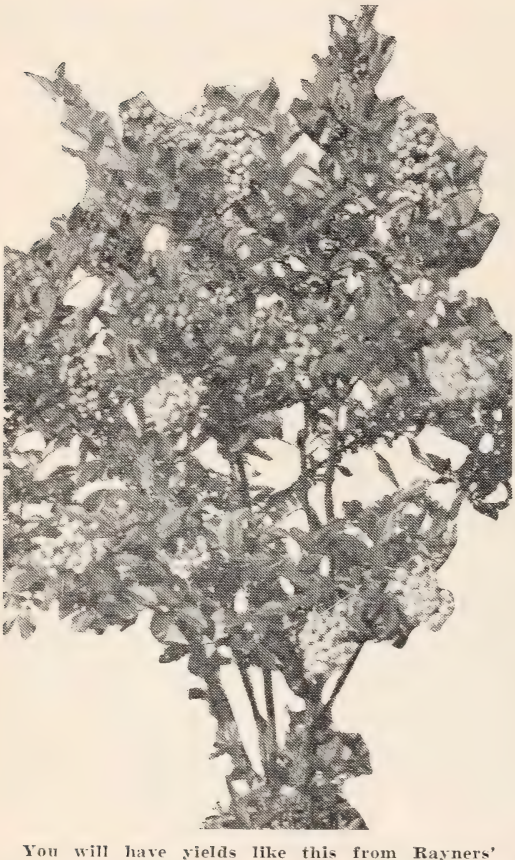
GEM

Although Gem has often been better with us than Mastodon it does not seem to be as widely adapted to soil and climatic conditions as Mastodon. In several strawberry districts we have reports of success superior to Mastodon but generally Mastodon still leads.

Where Gem is successful, it is a mighty fine variety, making plants quite freely and is very productive of medium large, almost round, berries, which are very uniform, bright and attractive. The berries are more uniform and more firm than Mastodon and ship very well. Gem has all the desirable characteristics for the home garden or local market, and this, plus its exceptional firmness and ability to hold its light color even when overipe, will please the most critical commercial grower. even though his market is at considerable distance. If you can grow Gem successfully, we know you will want it again; if not, try it first before planting heavily.

RAYNER'S HYBRID BLUEBERRIES

The Best Money Can Buy



You will have yields like this from Rayners' Blueberry Plants.

New Low Prices

on Rayner's Superior

Blueberry Plants

Prices per plant.

	Each	6 to 10	11 to 50	51 to 100	100 or more
1 yr., 3-6 in.	$ .35	$ .28	$ .25	$ .20	$ .18
1 and 2 yr., 6-12 in.	.55	.45	.35	.30	.25
2 yr., 12-18 in.	.70	.60	.55	.45	.40
3 yr., 18-24 in.	1.00	.90	.85	.70	.60

All prices f.o.b. Salisbury, Md.

LEADING GIANT VARIETIES

CABOT (Early). Bush is rather low and spreading, seldom reaching a height exceeding 4 feet. One of the earliest varieties, a good producer, excellent flavor, and a good shipper. Fruit is large firm, and attractive. A fine commercial or home variety.

JUNE (Early). Begins ripening a few days before Cabot. The entire crop ripens quickly, usually a week or more before the last picking of Cabot. Medium high bush, with small leaves. Productive, firm and of good quality.

CONCORD (Mid-Season). Is liked by many of the old blueberry growers. The bush is upright, and at maturity, often exceeds 6 ft. in height. Young growth is bright red in winter, making it an attractive bush when defoliated. Productive and of good quality. Berries ripen a few days ahead of Rubel and are very large.

STANLEY (Mid-Season). Ripens about with Rancocas. Has a tall, vigorous bush, with large, thick, shiny leaves. The berries are large, firm, with an excellent flavor. Productive.

RANCOCAS (Mid-Season). One of the most popular varieties. Ripens about two weeks after Cabot. The bush is tall, vigorous, and attractive. Fine quality, and an excellent shipper.

PIONEER (Mid-Season). The first named variety developed as a result of blueberry breeding. The bush makes a fairly vigorous spreading growth, hardy and productive. The wood has a dark red winter color. Fruit ripens in mid-season; ten days to two weeks after Cabot. The berries are large, light blue, firm, sweet and have a fine flavor. Excellent shipping variety.

RUBEL (Mid-Season). One of the finest of the wild selections. Rubel was discovered in the pine barrens of New Jersey and is a parent of many of the present hybrids. The bush is upright, very vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit is medium large, light blue, very firm, and ships well. The quality is fairly good, although somewhat acid. Rubel is widely planted and is well liked by many commercial growers because of its productiveness, firmness and desirable growth characteristics.

SCAMMELL (Late). A variety that is especially adapted to southern conditions. Is not sufficiently hardy in exposed locations in the north, but has given fine results as far south as North Carolina. The bush is medium high, productive of large, firm fruit of excellent flavor. Ships very well.

JERSEY (Late). The bush is upright, vigorous and productive. The berries are very attractive, firm, of fine quality, and very large. Ship well. Jersey is ideal for home or commercial planting.

Our Blueberry cuttings are personally selected from heavy producing plants; propagated here in our nurseries under our personal supervision. By this method we are able to give you well developed plants from heavy producing strains at very reasonable prices.

PAY Greater Profits ...than Any Other Fruit

The Blueberry Planting Is A Lifetime of Profit

Attempts to improve the wild blueberry by breeding were first made by Dr. Frederick V. Coville of the U.S.D.A. in 1909, and from this work has grown a new and very profitable industry. Until recently, cultivated blueberries could be grown successfully only on natural blueberry soil. Such land is usually rough and far from good roads, requiring much labor and expense to get it in condition for planting. On soils of this type, which have a high water table and are abundantly supplied with turf, leaf mold and other organic matter, clean cultivation is practiced right up close to the plants. All attempts to grow cultivated blueberries on upland soils in this manner failed; the plants simply refused to make satisfactory growth. A small planting on the N. J. Experimental Station farm near New Brunswick, N. J., culivated in this manner for several years, simply stood still; the plants lived but failed to grow. Finally, it was decided to put the plants under a deep permanent mulch of salt hay. The following year the plants made a good growth and have continued to do so ever since. We have been watching this planting for six years, growing on the uplands of N. J., and it is fully as productive as the plantings on the finest natural blueberry soil—yielding as high as six quarts of large, delicious berries per plant.

These Rancocas illustrate the size and beauty of our cultivated Blueberries.

Our experience was the same with a small planting of Pioneer made in 1931. Cultivated faithfully for four years, the plants simply stood still. Following the practice of New Jersey, we decided to mulch with pine needles. Every year since, the plants have made a nice growth, often as much as eighteen to twentw-four inches, and have produced good yields.

The cause of this great response of blueberries to mulching on upland soils is really very simple. The blueberry is very shallow rooted, yet requires a large quantity of moisture. Cultivation on upland soil causes the drying out of the top soil, while conserving the moisture deeper down; thus, the blueberry plant, with its shallow roots, is feeding in this dry top soil. With the deep permanent mulch, moisture is retained up to the surface of the soil and the roots are not disturbed.

These findings open a wide field for the growing of blueberries, which are now, by far, the most profitable of the bush fruits. The permanence, high profit possibilities and the dependability of cultivated blueberries make them the one fruit crop you should be sure to consider.

This Blueberry planting represents 15 years of continuous profit.

Blueberry Culture

ADAPTABILITY—Cultivated blueberries are being successfully grown from North Carolina to the Northern boundary of the country, and are generally adapted wherever wild blueberries and huckleberries are found. As cultivated blueberries are now being grown only in limited areas, we do not feel any exact limit of their adaptability has been established, and would suggest small plantings anywhere except in the deep South or where the soil is alkaline or very dry.

SOILS—On natural blueberry soils having an abundance of humus and a fairly constant high water table, blueberries grow well under clean cultivation. Such soils must have good surface drainage, or the plants may be injured, while small, from too constant flooding after heavy rains. Planting on wide ridges, six or seven inches high, will greatly reduce the danger of injury. This practice of ridging is now generally followed on this type of soil. On regular soil, the site selected for the blueberry planting should also have good surface drainage, be well supplied with humus and retentive of moisture. It should be borne in mind that the productiveness of a blueberry planting depends largely on the moisture supply in the upper soil, which may be maintained by applying a heavy permanent mulch. Blueberries require a somewhat acid soil, growing well on soils ranging from p. h. 3.8 to 5.5. Soils having a higher p. h. value should not be used. For small plantings, large holes may be dug and filled with soil having the desired p. h., with humus in the form of peat or leaf mold added.

PLANTING—For commercial planting, plants are set every four feet in rows eight to ten feet apart. Where mulching is to be practiced, the wider row is desirable, as many varieties of blueberries reach a height of six to seven feet and a width of five to six feet. Plants should be set slightly deeper than they grew in the nursery, with the roots well spread out. When planting, we place a thin layer of pulverized peat and sand, which has been soaked and mixed half and half, below and above the roots. We feel this makes an ideal rooting medium, and will keep the plant well supplied with moisture until it becomes established. So far, we have never lost a plant. Before planting, one-half to two-thirds of the top growth should be pruned off. Blueberry plants have beautiful foliage and, when dormant, the bright colored wood is very attractive, making them very desirable as ornamental plants. This, plus their large delicious fruit, should give them a place in every home planting. Blueberries are tolerant to partial shade. For the home planting, plants may be set in whatever manner is convenient, giving them about thirty-two square feet of space to each plant.

MULCHING—On all but natural blueberry soil, mulch should be applied as soon as the plants are set. Such materials as straw, salt hay, sudan grass, pine needles, or leaves may be used, applied at the rate of six to eight tons per acre. Further applications should be made each year in such quantities as are required to maintain the mulch. With individual plants, mulch should be applied over an area six to eight feet square.

POLLINATION—It is generally conceded that many or all of the cultivated blueberries tend to be self-fertile. Therefore, two or more varieties should be planted to insure good pollination; usually one or two rows of each variety, alternating across the field.

YIELDS—Cultivated blueberries are very productive. According to observations by one Experiment Station, yields that may be expected after the first two years are as follows:

3rd year.....960 qts. per acre
4th year.....1,920 qts. per acre
5th year & thereafter.....2,560 qts. per acre

We have reports of yields of 4,000 quarts per acre, but this was made on very good soil in the eighth year, and weather was very favorable. Given proper care, a blueberry planting will be profitable and productive for fifty to seventy-five years, and possibly longer. A field of selected plants produced 2,336 quarts in its twenty-third year, and as the present hybrids and selections are far more productive and the fruit much larger, better yields than this could be expected.

FERTILIZER — The application of commercial fertilizer has given a very marked increase in the yield and size of fruit. Applications up to 600 lbs. per acre have been very profitable, and indicate that even heavier applications would pay. A mixture of 100 lbs. nitrate of soda, 100 lbs. dried blood, 400 lbs. rock phosphate and 66 lbs. sulphate of potash has given good results on soils with a p. h. value below 5.0. On less acid soils, sulphate of Ammonia should be used in place of nitrate of soda. In Michigan, a standard 5-10-12 fertilizer has been used successfully.

PROFITS—Since the introduction of the large, delicious, cultivated varieties of blueberries, prices have been very high, ranging from about 30c to $1.00 per quart. There is never sufficient fruit available to supply the ever increasing demand, and, so far the potential market for cultivated blueberries has only been scratched. Recently, one of the largest receivers of fresh fruits on the New York market told us they were only receiving a few crates a day in the peak of the season, while they could use at least 300 crates daily at practically the same price. While on many of the smaller wholesale markets, cultivated blueberries have never been offered.

We have been watching the progress of the cultivated blueberries for the past nine years, and with the development of better varieties and improved cultural practices, we decided "there was gold in them thar blues" for most fruit growers, and we felt it our duty to our customers to tell them about it. We have a limited supply of plants of the best varieties and although plants are still quite scarce, our prices are very reasonable. Plant some this year and get started in this new and profitable business.

Ready Made
Blueberry Gardens
of the Finest Bearing Age Plants

Either of these will produce an abundance of large delicious fruit for the average family.

ECONOMY GARDEN

3 Cabot (Early), 6-12 in.
3 Rancocas (Mid-season), 6-12 in.
3 Jersey (Late), 6-12 in.

All for Only $2.98

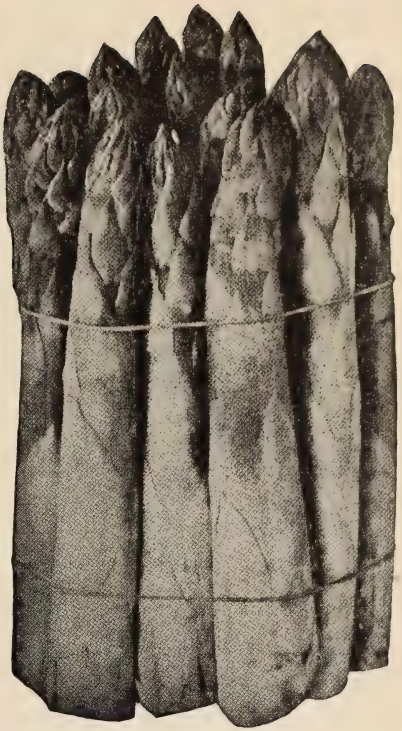
EARLY BEARING GARDEN

2 Cabot (Early), 12-18 in.
2 Rancocas (Mid-season)), 12-18 in.
2 Rubel (mid-season), 12-18 in.
2 Jersey (Late), 12-18 in.

All for Only $3.98

ASPARAGUS

Seed Selected for Big Profitable Crops



Large, Tender Spears Are Easily Grown With Our Strong Vigorous Roots.

Asparagus is one of the most profitable of the early vegetables, and there is an ever increasing demand for this delicious and healthful vegetable; even small plantings are showing nice profits. Rayner's asparagus roots are grown from selected seed on rich deep soils and have heavy crowns with long thick roots. By digging with a special tool designed for that purpose and with proper handling and packing, these roots reach you packed with vitality; all ready to produce giant, tender shoots for your table or market, year after year. Good asparagus roots, with proper care, are productive for as long as twenty years. So why not plant the best, Rayner's Vigorous Roots.

Our strong one year roots are most economical and are best for the large planting, but the big two year roots will produce stalks large enough for cutting the second year, and a big crop each year thereafter. We recommend two year roots for home gardens and the smaller plantings. **Asparagus** grows best on light loamy soil, but is successful on practically any soil that has adequate drainage. Before planting, the soil should be thoroughly prepared and in good mechanical condition. Furrows are then run out eight to twelve inches deep, four to five feet apart, and roots are set down the furrows every twelve to eighteen inches, with the roots well spread out. The crowns are covered with three inches when first set, and when cultivating, the soil is gradually worked into the furrow until it is level. In this way, weeds and grass, which may be starting in the row, are smothered out. In the garden, holes may be dug the desired depth, large enough so that the roots can be spread out; cover lightly at first, and after the shoots have started, finish filling the holes.

Cultivation should be thorough and at intervals frequent enough to keep down weeds and to conserve moisture.

The size and quantity of shoots that are produced are largely governed by the plant food available during the preceding summer and fall, as during this period, reserve food is stored in the fleshy roots for producing the next spring's crop. Therefore, right after the cutting season, the field should be given a heavy application of stable manure, if available, or a complete commercial fertilizer, which is high in nitrogen, applied at the rate of 1,000 to 1,800 lbs. per acre. Be sure to have a row of this delicious healthy vegetable in your garden, for asparagus, with its long productive life, will repay you many times over for the small attention it requires.

MARY WASHINGTON Since the introduction of the rust-proof Washington asparagus by the U.S.D.A., the Mary Washington strain has consistently been the most productive and dependable, and is considered by commercial growers as the best and most profitable. Mary Washington is very early, vigorous and very productive of large shoots of the finest quality, and are more uniform in size, shape and color than any of the older sorts. **Price list on page 32.**

NEW PARADISE This new variety is creating quite a sensation among the commercial asparagus growers and is reported by the introducer to be the greatest advance made in asparagus since the introduction of the Washington Strains. To be very vigorous, producing a paying crop a year earlier than the Washington, the stalks larger, to cut more per acre than Washington and to have a more delightful flavor. Include some Paradise in your order this spring for it certainly seems promising. **Prices, 25, $1.00; 50, $1.50; 100, $2.75.**

RHUBARB We are offering this year Rhubarb roots to supply the many inquiries we have been receiving during the past years. Rayner's giant red stalked is one of best, easily grown, delicious for pies, etc., will quickly produce those perfect tender pink stalks that everyone desires. **Strong 1 Yr. roots, 10c each, 10 for 50c, 25 for $1.00, 50 for $1.75, 100 for $3.00.**

Plants Very Satisfactory

Dutchess Co., N. Y., April 23, 1940.

The strawberry plants and asparagus plants arrived in good condition and are very satisfactory. Thanking you for your courtesy and generosity.

Yours very truly, A. T. Young

Early Crops From Selected Plants

Alleghany Co., Pa., April 29, 1940.

I am enclosing check for which please send me 300 two year asparagus. I got one thousand last year and was well pleased with them, we are getting a wonderful crop this year. Your selected Strain of asparagus comes into production earlier than we expected. Yours truly,

Julia C. Spindler

Thanks For Splendid Service

Potters Co., Penna., May 16, 1940.

Strawberry plants arrived on time and in very fine shape. Please accept my thanks for the splendid service you have rendered me in price, quantity and quality. Yours truly,

D. Benjamin Geer

Rayners' Plants Are O.K.

Montgomery Co., Pa., May 20, 1940.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the Asparagus and Grapevines in good condition and wish to thank you for the prompt service in filling this order. Yours truly, Geo. H. Campbell

Plant Certified RASPBERRIES

Harvest More and Better Berries

Rayner's dependable raspberry plants are all strong and vigorous, have been twice inspected and are disease free and healthy; the kind of plants that, if given ordinary care, will produce big profitable crops of fancy, delicious fruit that will return top prices. Raspberries are easily grown, and with Rayner's plants, big returns are the rule. Plant a field this year, and assure yourself of an increased income for many years.

RED RASPBERRIES

LATHAM (Red). This variety has proven its merits as being the leader of all red raspberries. It is a very heavy producer of large uniform berries, a very attractive red in color being unusually firm, with very good shipping qualities. Its proven ability for heavy producion of high quality fruit has placed it as the most profitable red raspberry.

CHIEF (Red). This new early variety is a strong rival to Latham, having out-produced them in a few tests, it ripens about 10 days earlier. You will have a heavy producing berry patch by planting Chief for an early, and Latham for mid-season. Growth is hardiest of all varieties, very vigorous and productive. Berries a good size, of even better quality than the Latham, a beautiful red, and firm enough to stand long shipments.

NEWBURG (Red). A New Red Raspberry that has shown to be practically immune to mosaic. Originated by the New York Experimental Station at Geneva. Is a cross of Newman and Herbert. The plants are vigorous, hardy and productive, in fact the weight of the fruit is so great the canes are often bent to the ground, making supports necessary. The fruit is very large, firm and does not crumble, is superior to Latham in quality and ripening a few days before Cuthbert. Is a bright red in color. Newburgh is unsurpassed in keeping and shipping qualities. Try them this year.

NEW TAYLOR (Red). A very valuable new red raspberry developed by the New York Experiment Station. The plants make a strong growth, and are very productive of large bright red fruit that does not turn dark after picking or when overripe. This is a very desirable characteristic for the commercial grower. The fruit ripens late in the season and is of excellent flavor. An outstanding variety that merits a thorough trial.

ST. REGIS E.B. (Red). The most profitable of the everbearers; fruit is bright red, of good size and quality. Fruiting season is very long, fruiting on the old canes until late August, then the young ones will begin bearing, and will continue until hard frosts. Makes a hardy growth which is resistant to virus diseases.

MARCY (Red). Introduced by N. Y. Experiment station in 1936. It came to our attention first by the large size of the fruit, and since its introduction the enormous size of the berries, its hardiness and vigorous healthy growth has proven it to be probably the best red raspberry yet introduced. The plants are tall, very hardy and vigorous, very resistant to diseases, the canes are large, holding their fruit up well even without support. Marcy berries are medium red, long conic in shape, very large and firm, have a mild flavor and excellent quality, their firmness and thick flesh make them excellent shippers. Where large size, high quality and firmness is desired we suggest Marcy.

INDIAN SUMMER Red Everbearing. A new everbearing from N. Y. Experiment Station, is proving very satisfactory with both home garden growers and the large commercial planters. Its popularity is becoming more widely spread each year as it becomes better known. Indian Summer makes a vigorous growth about medium in height, and is very hardy, the berries are delicious, slightly irregular in shape of medium red color, firm enough to stand shipment fairly well, are very large in size and makes a very attractive package. The summer crop ripens very early, fall crop starts in September and will continue until freezing weather. Be sure to include Indian Summer in your order this spring.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND (Black). This variety has been the favorite with growers, being more widely planted than any other black raspberry because of its productiveness, and high dessert quality. Berries are very large and firm, ripens in mid-season. Makes a very hardy growth.

NEW LOGAN (Black). A new early variety that is very resistant to all virus diseases. It is a very heavy producer of large handsome black berries that hold their size and freshness well throughout the season. Ripens about a week ahead of Cumberland, all berries ripen in a short period, thus you will have heavy pickings instead of light pickings over a long season. A very hardy grower of long canes, that will probably do best if topped in early spring.

NEW SODUS PURPLE

A new purple raspberry developed by the New York Agricultural Experiment Station. Makes a strong vigorous growth, and is very productive of large, delicious, deep purple berries, which do not crumble even when very overripe. Excellent for canning or dessert use. Sodus is very drought resistant, and is one of the largest and most productive purple raspberries.

Raspberry Culture

Select a good piece of ground, that is slightly elevated, prepare the soil thoroughtly. It is advisable to spread the land with manure before planting. Spring planting is considered best in most sections. For hill system the usual distance to plant is 5 ft. by 5 ft. If the hedge system is desired plant 3 ft. apart in rows which are 5 to 7 feet distant. Before planting, the tops should be cut back to 6 inches or less, the plants should be set slightly deeper than they formerly grew. Cultivate frequently enough to retain moisture and kill weeds, but be sure not to cultivate over 2 to 3 inches deep next to the plants. After the fruiting season remove all fruiting canes, cutting them close to the ground and burning them, this will help prevent disease and greatly aid the new growth. Do not allow over 8 to 10 canes to grow to the plant, remove all weak canes and suckers, so as to throw all the strength into the young bearing canes. Topping canes in the early spring will strengthen the canes and aid in picking. Raspberries respond readily to fertile soil, and sufficient fertilizer or manure should be used to keep your soil in good fertile condition.

CUMBERLAND RASPBERRY

Price List *Rayner's Certified* Raspberry Plants

F.O.B., Salisbury, Md. — **Guaranteed Satisfaction**

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Chief 1 yr., No. 1	$ .60	$ .95	$1.45	$2.40	$5.25	$9.75	$19.00
Latham 1 yr., No. 1	.60	.95	1.45	2.40	5.25	9.75	19.00
Newburgh 1 yr., No. 1	.60	1.00	1.50	2.60	5.60	10.50	20.00
St. Regis E. B., 1 yr., No. 1	.60	.95	1.45	2.40	5.25	9.75	19.00
Taylor 1 yr., No. 1	.75	1.10	1.65	3.25	6.75	12.00	23.50
Indian Summer E.B. 1 yr., No. 1	.70	1.25	2.15	3.85	8.20	13.50	25.50
Marcy, 1 yr., No. 1	.70	1.30	2.20	4.00	8.50	14.25	26.50

BLACK & PURPLE RASPBERRY PLANTS

	12	25	50	100	250	500	1,000
Cumberland 1 yr., No. 1	$ .50	$ .75	$1.25	$2.20	$4.40	$8.00	15.25
New Logan 1 yr., No. 1	.50	.75	1.25	2.20	4.40	8.00	15.25
Sodus, Purple 1 yr., No. 1	.75	1.10	1.65	3.25	6.75	12.00	23.50

THRILLED WITH THE LARGE BERRIES

Boome Co., Ky., April 1, 1940.

Am sending you another order, was especially pleased with the Big Joes that I ordered last year, they were large, nice berries. I sure got a thrill out of picking them. Mrs. Geo. R. Scott

PLANTS DID GOOD IN TEXAS

Williamson Co., Texas, Feb. 13, 1940.

Plants received from you last year were the finest I have ever seen, far beyond my expectations. This is not very good strawberry country and it is hard to get plants to live through the summer, but your plants were well rooted and did good. Mr. Eugene N. Redard

RECOMMENDS OUR PLANTS

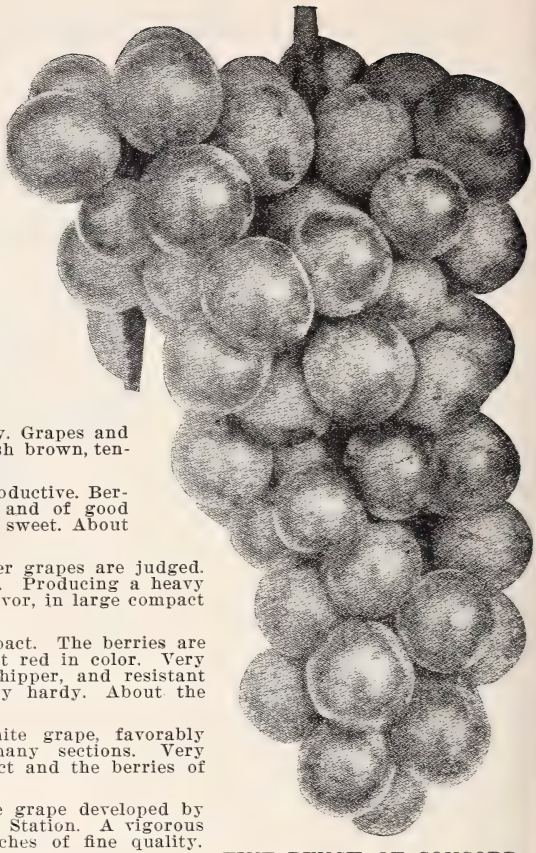
Fairfax Co., Ohio, March 15, 1940.

I have been getting my plants from you before and they cannot be beat, you will also hear from Mr. M. B. Kauffman in a very short time for an order. Will recommend your plants to anyone.

Mrs. Walter Davis

GRAPES

Rayner's grapevines have proven their superiority to many commercial growers; also to the many thousands who have purchased them in past years for home gardens. Grown right here on our nurseries in the best type of selected soil, properly cultivated and sprayed, with just the correct amount of plant food added throughout the growing season to develop large, healthy wood and long fibrous roots, these vines are packed with vitality and ready to grow into a vineyard that will be a pride and profit to any grower.



FINE BUNCH OF CONCORD

AGAWAM Vigorous and productive, vine hardy. Grapes and bunches are both large, fruit reddish brown, tender and of excellent flavor.

CACO A new red grape, vigorous, hardy and productive. Berries are large, bunch is very compact, and of good size. Exceptionally high quality and flavor. Very sweet. About a week earlier than Concord.

CONCORD The old reliable by which all other grapes are judged. The vines are vigorous and hardy. Producing a heavy yield of deep purple grapes of fine quality and flavor, in large compact bunches.

DELAWARE The bunches are small and compact. The berries are small with a thin skin, are light red in color. Very attractive. An exceptionally good keeper and shipper, and resistant to black rot. Unusually rich, sweet flavor, very hardy. About the same season as Concord.

MOORE'S DIAMOND (white) An early white grape, favorably known in many sections. Very hardy and very productive. Bunches are compact and the berries of medium size, firm and of fine quality.

ONTARIO (white) A compartively new white grape developed by the New York Experiment Station. A vigorous grower, very productive of large, compact bunches of fine quality. Early. One of the finest white grapes.

MOORE'S EARLY About two weeks earlier than Concord. Vigorous, hardy and productive. Fruit black, of fine quality and flavor.

NIAGARA The leader of the white varieties. Growth is hardy and vigorous. Productive of greenish white fruit changing to light yellow when fully ripe. Quality and flavor very good. Skin is tough though thin.

WORDEN Vigorous, hardy and productive. Quality and flavor similar to Concord of which it is a seedling. Several days earlier and the berries are larger. A valuable addition to the grape family.

CATAWBA Hardy, fast growing and productive. Late ripening. Fruit is large, firm and of high quality. Copper red in color, almost black when full ripe. Borne in large compact bunches.

FREDONIA A very promising early black grape, ripening two weeks earlier than Concord. The growth is vigorous and hardy. Very productive of medium sized, compact clusters of large round berries, with a thick, tough skin. The flesh is firm, juicy, and of fine quality.

SHERIDAN A week later than Concord and more firm, has higher flavor than that variety. Very productive of large compact culsters. Vigorous and hardy. One of the finest late grapes.

GRAPE CULTURE

Grapes are truly the household fruit. They are adapted to any locality, and will do well in any well drained soil. Are easily grown, and should not be overlooked by anyone who has any spare ground. If you have an acre or so of non-producing land on your farm, a stony hill, or some spot that has been useless, set it to Rayner's productive Grape Vines this spring, and you will soon be realizing a neat profit from this otherwise unproductive soil. When setting your plants prune the roots to about 8 to 10 inches long, and the tops to about two buds from the trunk, dig the holes large enough so you can spread the roots well out, planting about 10 to 12 inches deep. The vine should be pruned each year while completely dormant. In pruning it should be remembered the fruit is borne on the previous season's wood.

Well Pleased

Potters Co., Penna., May 8, 1940.
My strawberry plants arrived this morning in fine condition and I am well pleased with them.
Sincerely yours, Riley Latham

Plants Growing Well

Luzerne Co., Penna., June 22, 1940.
I am so much pleased with the way you shipped my order of Dorsett and Catskill strawberry plants and how well they are growing, I thought I should write and thank you. Yours truly,
Edw. H. Klein

Plants Made A Beautiful Growth

Campbell Co., Ky., March 18, 1940.
Enclosed find my order for 3000 Catskill and 3,000 Blakemore Strawberry plants. Please ship these plants atonce. We have been buying plants from you for several years and they have always been good, well rooted, vigorous plants. Am a well pleased customer. Truly yours,
Mr. Joe Heeb

Price List Rayner's Grape Vines

The prices quoted below are F.O.B. Salisbury, Maryland. Purchaser to pay transportation charges. This stock is all strictly first class and is **Guaranteed to Please You.**

	Each	3	6	12	25	50	100
Agawam 2 yr., No. 1	$ .15	$ .40	$ .70	$1.10	$2.25	$3.90	$6.60
Agawam 1 yr., No. 1	.12	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.95
Catawba 2 yr., No. 1	.15	.40	.70	1.10	2.25	3.90	6.60
Catawba 1 yr., No. 1	.12	.30	.55	.85	1.60	2.80	4.95
Caco 2 yr., No. 1	.25	.70	1.25	2.50	4.75	9.50	18.00
Caco 1 yr., No. 1	.20	.55	1.00	1.80	3.50	7.50	14.00
Concord 2 yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	.95	1.50	2.50	4.60
Concord 1 yr., No. 1	.10	.30	.45	.65	1.25	2.10	3.50
Delaware 2 yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.40	3.90	6.60
Delaware 1 yr., No. 1	.14	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.95
Fredonia 2 yr., No. 1	.20	.60	1.15	2.25	4.25	8.00	15.00
Fredonia 1 yr., No. 1	.15	.40	.80	1.50	2.90	5.25	10.00
Moores Early 2 yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.40	3.90	6.60
Moores Early 1 yr., No. 1	.14	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	4.95
Niagara 2 yr., No. 1	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.70	3.00	5.50
Niagara 1 yr., No. 1	.10	.30	.45	.70	1.50	2.50	4.50
Sheridan 2 yr., No. 1	.20	.60	1.15	2.25	4.25	8.00	15.00
Sheridan 1 yr., No. 1	.15	.40	.80	1.50	2.90	6.00	10.00
Worden 2 yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.40	3.90	6.60
Worden 1 yr., No. 1	.14	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	5.25
Moores Diamond 2 yr., No. 1	.19	.45	.80	1.40	2.40	3.90	6.60
Moores Diamond 1 yr., No. 1	.14	.35	.60	1.00	1.60	2.80	5.25
Ontario, 2 yr., No. 1	.20	.60	1.15	2.25	4.25	8.00	15.00
Ontario, 1 yr., No. 1	.15	.40	.80	1.50	2.90	5.25	10.00

Prices Rayners' Sweet Potato Seed and Plants

MARYLAND GOLDEN

This variety has a beautiful gold colored skin with pink flesh. It produces heavily, maturing the crop very early, and has become the leading variety in all eastern markets. It is known throughout the East for its wide adaptability and delicious flavor.

Price List

	1 bu.	5 bu.
Maryland Golden Seed	$2.25	$10.00
Redgold Seed	3.75	17.50

(If a larger quantity is desired prices on request)

We can fill orders for seed at any time, as they will come direct from our storage houses.

Plants will be ready any time after May 25th

	250	500	1,000
Maryland Golden Plants	$1.25	$2.00	$3.00
New Redgold	1.25	2.00	3.00

All prices F.O.B. Salisbury, Md.

NEW REDGOLD

This is a selected sport of Maryland Golden, having a bright red skin and deep golden colored flesh. When cooked, they are slightly more moist than Golden, but not as moist as the Nancy Hall. They consistently have a beautiful sweet potato shape as you will notice in the picture below, and will not grow as large as the Golden; thus, giving you a much smaller quantity of Jumboes. As they seem to size up the small potatoes better, we have found the yield to be equal and often heavier than with Golden. The percentage of U. S. No. 1's is always larger.

Through their disease resistance, this variety has proven itself to be one of the best keepers, showing very little shrinkage, even after being in storage six months or longer.

480 Bushels Per Acre

Cumberland Co., Penna., April 12, 1940.

Please advise by return mail your price on New Red Gold and Maryland Golden Sweet Potatoe plants. We used 2000 of your plants last year and they did very fine at the rate of 480 bus. per acre.

Yours truly, Harry W. Swigert,

A Field of Rayner's New Redgold Sweet Potatoes Harvesting 439 Bu. No. 1's Per Acre.

To Help You Select The Best

To aid you in selecting the best varieties for your planting we are giving the sections where each variety is generally best adapted and notations as to the most popular and profitable sorts. Most varieties will produce larger and better fruit when plants are kept spaced about six inches apart in the row.

Varieties	Sections Best Adapted	The Leaders and Why
	EARLY	
BLAKEMORE	South, Southeastern, Central States	Best southern commercial variety, light red, firm and an excellent shipper, very popular.
Daybreak	Southern States	New early, not widely planted.
DORSETT	All sections except far South	Finest flavor, very attractive, responds well to careful growing and handling, very productive and popular.
Dresden	Northern and North Central	New medium early, extremely large and productive, recommend for trial.
FAIRFAX	All Sections except far South	Large, rich appearance, highest dessert quality. A money maker for the careful grower, productive, very popular.
FAIRMORE	South, Southeastern, Central States	New Southern shipping berry, large, firmer and of better quality than Blakemore becoming more popular each year.
Klondyke	Southern, South Central	Old Early variety, popular in some Southern sections.
Missionary	Florida and far South	Old early variety very popular in Florida
PREMIER	All Sections except far South	Most popular of the early varieties for years, early very productive, frost proof, dependable.
Shelton	New England States westward	New early from Conn., good quality, productive, worthy of trial
Southland	Southern sections	Home garden berry for the South.
MAYTIME	Central Atlantic States and westward	New extra early, very firm, fine dessert quality. A much needed addition to strawberry family. Be sure to give this variety a trial.
	MID-SEASON	
Aberdeen	Middle Atlantic, Northern States	Old productive variety, not firm
NORTHSTAR	North Eastern, North Central	New early midseason, fine variety on moist rich soil, very attractive, firm, frost resisting.
Pathfinder	North, Middle Atlantic States, westward	Becoming popular in many sections, very resistant to root diseases.
STARBRIGHT	Central Atlantic Westward, may do well in Northern	This new midseason is a real sensation. Firm, beautiful, productive. A sure money maker. Try them now.
MASSEY	Southeastern States	Early midseason, high quality shipping berry for the South, wonderful shipping ability, should be given a trial.
Sen. Dunlap	Central and Western States	Old variety like by some, not the best.
Big Joe	All Sections except far South	Old midseason still desired with some growers with ideal soil, not as good as Catskill, generally.
CATSKILL	All Sections except far South	Most popular midseason today, Starbright may take its place.
	LATE	
Aroma	Central and South Central States	Old late variety, still popular with some Central state growers.
CHESAPEAKE	All Northern Sections	Leading late variety, big berries, firm, beautiful, delicious, most popular of the lates.
Hebron	New England States	New late, not over firm, but attractive and productive.
Lupton	Middle and North Atlantic	Very firm, poor flavor, but beautiful
Wm. Belt	Northeastern States	Old Northeastern favorite, fine flavor susceptible to leaf spot.
	VERY LATE	
REDSTAR	All States North Va., East of Missouri	New extra late, finest of its season, will certainly be profitable where lateness is desired.
Pearl	North and Northcentral	Extra late, good on moist soil.
Gandy	North and Northcentral	Old extra late, also needs moist soil.
	EVERBEARERS	
MASTODON	All sections except far South	Best everbearer, large, delicious, very popular with commercial growers or for home use.
GEM	All Sections except far South	Gives good results in moist soils, firm, smooth, fine shipper.
Wayzata	North and Central States	Fine flavor, beautiful berries, poor plant maker.

Strong, healthy plants will start you right on the road to success. Rayner's plants are grown under ideal soil and climatic conditions, have large crowns and long fiberous roots, are twice inspected and certified disease free. The very finest plants, priced to save you money.

HEAVY PRODUCING

PRICE LIST

GUARANTEED PLANTS

Of Rayner's High Quality Strawberry Plants

When you place your order with Rayner Brothers you are sure of receiving plants of the very best Quality and Prompt Efficient Service at prices that represent a substantial saving. It is upon our ability to Please that we base our request for your orders. Prices quoted are f.o.b. Salisbury, Md.

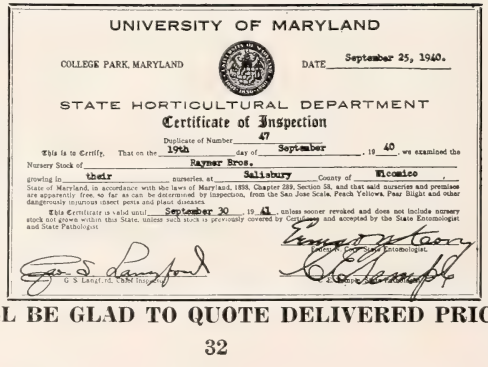
Description on Page		25	50	100	300	1,000	2,000 per 1,000	3,000 per 1,000	4,000 per 1,000	5,000 per 1,000
	EARLY VARIETIES									
9	**Blakemore**	$ .25	$ .35	$ .60	$1.25	$3.25	$3.15	$3.05	$2.90	$2.75
14	Daybreak	.25	.35	.60	1.25	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.90	2.75
10	**Dorsett**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
14	Dresden	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
8	**Fairmore**	.25	.35	.60	1.25	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.90	2.75
11	**Fairfax**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
8	Howard 17	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
14	Klondyke	.25	.35	.60	1.25	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.90	2.75
12	**Maytime**	.50	.90	1.50	3.60	**10.00**				
14	Missionary	.25	.35	.60	1.25	3.25	3.15	3.05	2.90	2.75
8	**Premier**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
10	Southland	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
11	Eleanor Roosevelt	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
	MID-SEASON VARIETIES									
16	**Aberdeen**	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
16	**Big Joe**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
15	**Catskill**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
16	Dr. Burrell	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
13	**Massey**	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
15	**Northstar**	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
15	**Pathfinder**	.30	.40	.70	1.50	4.25	4.15	4.05	3.90	3.75
16	Sen. Dunlap	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
9	Shelton	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
12	**Starbright**	.50	.90	1.50	3.60	**10.00**				
	LATE VARIETIES									
17	Aroma	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
17	**Chesapeake**	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
18	Hebron	.35	.45	.75	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
18	Lupton	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
18	**Wm. Belt**	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
	VERY LATE VARIETIES									
19	Gandy	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
19	Pearl	.25	.35	.65	1.35	3.75	3.65	3.55	3.40	3.25
13	**Redstar**	.50	.90	1.50	3.60	**10.00**				
	EVERBEARING VARIETIES									
21	**Gem**	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
21	**Mastodon**	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25
20	**Wayzata**	1.30	2.25	3.75	10.50	**30.00**	Supply Limited.			
	ASPARAGUS ROOTS									
25	M. Washington 1 yr. No. 1	.40	.55	.80	1.60	4.75	4.65	4.55	4.40	4.25
25	M. Washington 2 yr. No. 1	.50	.65	1.00	2.25	6.75	6.65	6.55	6.40	6.25

125 to 275 plants at the 100 rate, 325 to 475 at the 300 rate, 500 or more at the 1,000 rate. Write for Special Prices on Larger Quantities.

FREE!

$1.00 Worth of Strawberry Plants

See Back of Order Sheet For Particulars



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND — DATE September 25, 1940.

STATE HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

Certificate of Inspection

Duplicate of Number 47

This is to Certify, That on the 19th day of September, 19 40, we examined the Nursery Stock of Rayner Bros. growing in their nurseries, at Salisbury, County of Wicomico, State of Maryland, in accordance with the laws of Maryland, 1898, Chapter 289, Section 58, and that said nurseries and premises are apparently free, so far as can be determined by inspection, from the San Jose Scale, Peach Yellows, Pear Blight and other dangerously injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

This Certificate is valid until September 30, 19 41, unless sooner revoked and does not include nursery stock not grown within this State, unless such stock is previously covered by Certificate and accepted by the State Entomologist and State Pathologist.

G. S. Langford, State Inspector — Ernest N. Cory, Entomologist — H. C. Thompson, Pathologist

OUR PLANTS ARE CERTIFIED

A COPY OF OUR STATE CERTIFICATE ACCOMPANIES EVERY SHIPMENT

WE WILL BE GLAD TO QUOTE DELIVERED PRICES.

PLEASE USE THIS ORDER SHEET

RAYNER BROTHERS
Salisbury, Maryland

Send to..... R.F.D.....

Post Office ..... Box.....

Ship by..... Shipping Station .....

County or Street..... State.....

Date of this Order.....Ship on or about.....

Amt. Enclosed: Check $.....Money Order $.....Stamps $.....Cash $.....

Please write name and address plainly, and fill all blanks perfectly. Always state how goods shall be sent, attach price to each article and add up accurately. Make all letters short and to the point, and please do not write letters on the same sheet with the order.

QUANTITY	VARIETY OF STOCK ORDERED	PRICE	
		Dollars	Cents
	Please indicate full amount of money sent, including postage.		

NOTE—Early in the season we usually have in stock everything listed in this catalog but late in the season we frequently run short of some of the varieties, when you order late please state whether we shall substitute something equally as good and as near like the variety ordered as possible or return your money for any stock we may be out of. Answer.....
If no answer is given it is understood we may substitute if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PURCHASERS

TIME TO ORDER—As soon as convenient after receiving this catalogue. Late in the season we may be out of some varieties, but if you order early, plants will be reserved until you are ready for them. Be sure to PLANT EARLY!

TIME OF SHIPMENT—From October 15th to May 1st. All orders filled after May 1st will be at purchaser's risk. We will use every precaution in our power to put the plants through in good condition.

PAYMENT—Cash with order, Money Order, Registered Letter, or Personal Check. Or one-fourth cash with order and balance before date of shipment.

REFERENCES—The Farmers & Merchants Bank, Salisbury, Md., Dun & Bradstreet.

GUARANTEE—100% satisfaction or your money back. Claims, if any, must be made within 15 days after receipt of goods. We cannot be responsible for flood, drought, insects or other conditions over which we have no control.

TRUE-TO-NAME—We use every precaution to have our plants true-to-name. Should any prove otherwise we will replace them or refund the purchase price, but at no time will we be responsible for any sum greater than that paid for the stock.

SHIPMENT—(Express) Shipment by Express is generally cheaper on 500 plants or more beyond the second zone and on all large orders.

PARCEL POST—On all orders under 500 Parcel Post is generally cheaper. Postage rates are given below. Be sure to send enough postage or plants will be sent C.O.D. for balance, any excess postage will be returned. If you do not know your Zone ask your Postmaster.

PARCEL POST RATES

STRAWBERRY PLANTS & ASPARAGUS ROOTS

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
100 Plants...	$ .12	$ .15	$ .21	$ .27	$ .33	$ .41	$ .48
200 Plants...	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
300 Plants...	.21	.31	.49	.70	.89	1.13	1.36
400 Plants...	.25	.39	.63	.91	1.17	1.49	1.80
500 Plants...	.29	.47	.77	1.12	1.45	1.85	2.24
600 Plants...	.34	.55	.91	1.33	1.73	2.21	2.68
700 Plants...	.38	.63	1.05	1.55	2.01	2.57	3.12
800 Plants...	.43	.71	1.19	1.76	2.29	2.93	3.56
900 Plants...	.47	.79	1.33	1.97	2.57	3.29	4.00
1000 Plants...	.51	.87	1.47	2.18	2.85	3.65	4.44

Express will be cheapest on all orders of 500 plants or more.

For one year Asparagus Roots add one third to strawberry rate, for two year roots add one half.

PARCEL POST RATES

ON RASPBERRY PLANTS AND GRAPE VINES

	Zones 1-2	Zone 3	Zone 4	Zone 5	Zone 6	Zone 7	Zone 8
1- 2 Plants.	$ .08	$ .09	$ .10	$ .11	$ .12	$ .14	$ .15
3- 6 Plants.	.13	.17	.24	.35	.40	.50	.59
7- 12 Plants.	.14	.19	.28	.38	.47	.59	.70
13- 20 Plants.	.15	.21	.31	.43	.54	.68	.81
21- 25 Plants.	.16	.23	.35	.49	.61	.77	.92
26- 34 Plants.	.23	.35	.56	.80	1.05	1.31	1.58
35- 50 Plants.	.33	.53	.87	1.28	1.66	2.12	2.57
51- 74 Plants.	.35	.57	.94	1.39	1.80	2.30	2.79
75-100 Plants.	.41	.67	1.12	1.65	2.15	2.75	3.32

Express will be cheaper on all orders of 100 plants or more beyond the third zone.

TRUE-TO-NAME—While we use every precaution to have all plants, etc., true-to-name (we believe we come as near doing this as anyone in the business), we will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock should any prove otherwise than as represented.

SPECIAL NOTICE: If your order amounts to $2.00 or more, write below the names and addresses of six growers who might be interested in, or buyers of Strawberry Plants, etc., and we will send you free of charge $1.00 worh of Strawberry Plants, but, **WE RESERVE THE RIGHT TO SELECT VARIETIES.**

Kindly give full name and address.

Finest Berries Ever Saw

Alleghany Co., Va., April 15, 1940

Strawberry plants received in good order, have had cold stormy and snowy weather, but plants are all living and growing. I purchased plants from you before and raised some of the finest berries I ever saw. I produced one berry which measured 8½ inches in circumference, of course I measured around the largest part of it. I also produced many more almost this large. J. W. Duling.

Fine Lot of Plants

Philadelphia Co., Penna., April 25, 1940

I received the strawberry plants on Monday afternoon, as the ground was so wet I could not get the rows levelled off until Wednesday, at which time I planted them. They were a fine lot of plants and ought to live. My old patch is coming along fine, I expect some nice berries from this patch. The Fairmore plants look very nice, will take extra care of them, as I want to see what they will do here. Thanks. Yours truly,

E. W. Smith

RAYNER BROTHERS : Salisbury, Md.

WILL BE GLAD TO SEND YOU

PREPAID PRICES

The prices listed in this catalogue are for purchaser to pay transportation charges, but if you would like to know just what your plants will cost you delivered to your nearest express or post office please fill in below the list of varieties wanted and the quantity desired of each variety, write name and address, also express office if different from post office, and mail to us and we will tell you just what they will cost you delivered—all charges PREPAID.

Name..... R.F.D.....

POST OFFICE..... Box.....

EXPRESS OFFICE.....

COUNTY..... STATE.....

Please ship by PARCEL POST ☐ EXPRESS ☐

Will want plants shipped about.....194....

Amt. Enclosed: Check $..... M. O. $..... Stamps $..... Cash $.....

QUANTITY	VARIETY WANTED		

The above plants by EXPRESS prepaid - - - - - - $.....

The above plants by Parcel Post Prepaid - - - - - - $.....

NOTE: 1000 plants or more will in most cases cost less by express if beyond second zone (150 miles). 400 or more will usually cost less by express if beyond third zone (300 miles).

Date of Order.....

I accept your prepaid quotation. Please ship as instructed above.

Signature.....

From _____

_____

_____

Place
Stamp
Here

Rayner Brothers

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Salisbury, Maryland

Form 6001

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL
DIVISION OF MONEY ORDERS

No. _____
Stamp of Issuing Office

FEE _____

The Postmaster will insert

here _____
the office drawn on, when the office named by the remitter does not transact money-order business.

Spaces above this line are for the Postmaster's record, to be filled in by him

Application for Domestic Money Order

Spaces below to be filled in by purchaser, or, if necessary, by another person for him

Amount—

USE *FIGURES*, DO NOT SPELL _____ Dollars _____ Cents

To be paid to } RAYNER BROTHERS
(Name of person or firm for whom order is intended)

Whose address is } _____ Street
City and State } SALISBURY, MARYLAND

Sent by _____
(Name of sender)

_____ Street

City and State } _____

PURCHASER MUST SEND ORDER AND COUPON TO PAYEE

(FOR FEES SEE OTHER SIDE) c16—8391

This M. O. Blank Is For Your Convenience

BUY A MONEY ORDER IN ORDINARY MAIL—STAMPS OR MONEY RISK DO NOT

FOR SPEED—Send your money order AIR MAIL special delivery

Fees for Money Orders Drawn on Domestic Form

Payable in the United States, including Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, or in Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, Newfoundland, Philippine Islands, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

For Orders	From $0.01 to	$2.50	6 cents.
	From $2.51 to	$5.00	8 cents.
	From $5.01 to	$10.00	11 cents.
	From $10.01 to	$20.00	13 cents.
	From $20.01 to	$40.00	15 cents.
	From $40.01 to	$60.00	18 cents.
	From $60.01 to	$80.00	20 cents.
	From $80.01 to	$100.00	22 cents.

Memoranda of Issuing Postmaster:

If order is purchased through Rural Carrier, he will fill spaces below:

Carrier's receipt No. ----------

----------, Carrier.

NOTE.—The maximum amount for which a single Money Order may be issued is $100. When a larger sum is to be sent additional Orders must be obtained. Any number of Orders may be drawn on any Money Order office on any one day.

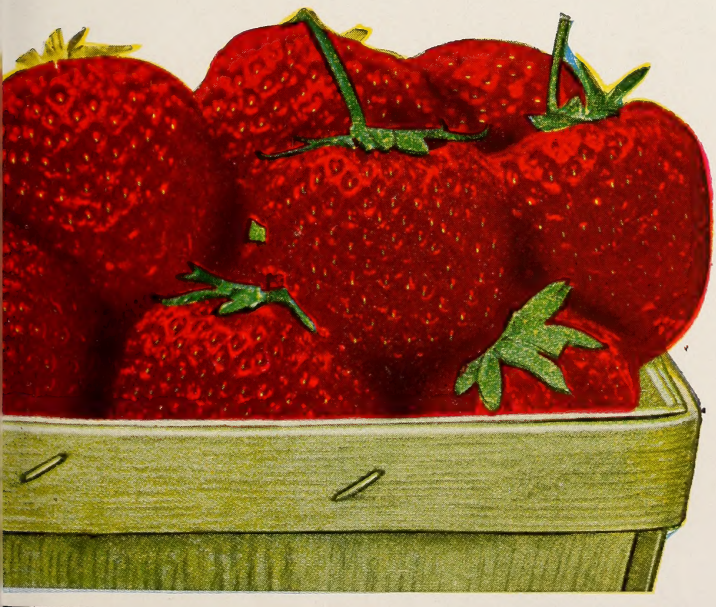
Applications must be preserved at the office of issue for three years from date of issue.

(EDITION JUNE 1939) c16—8391 U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

Want Quick Results?

How about berries like these in just 90 days. This is possible with Mastodon, Gem or Wayzata. Be sure to plant some this season. See page 20.

RAYNER'S *Certified* PLANTS
WILL MAKE
STRAWBERRIES PAY YOU!



Include

Rayner's

DORSETT

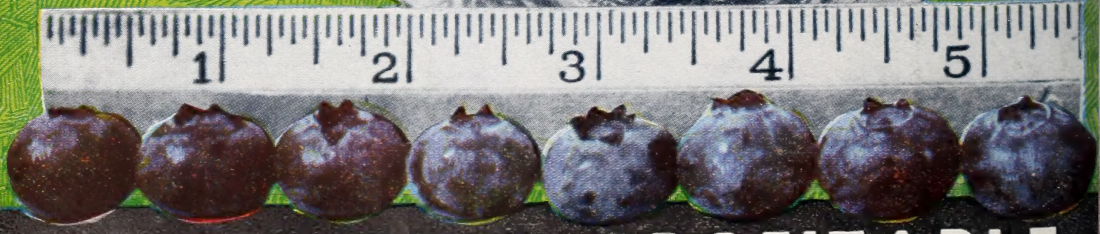
in your order for Greater Berry **PROFITS**

RAYNER BROTHERS, SALISBURY, MD.

NEW
EXTRA EARLY
Maytime
FIRM
DELICIOUS

Better Berries

CULTIVATED
Blueberries
REAL
MONEY MAKERS



PRODUCTIVE • PROFITABLE